



DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

People's Republic of China

Vol 1 No 081

24 April 1980

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Chinese Olympic Committee Decides To Boycott Moscow Games	A 1
RENMIN RIBAO Commemorates Bandung Conference	A 1
XINHUA on U.S.-Soviet Confrontation in Indian Ocean	A 2
OECD Members Pledge Economic Aid for Turkey	A 4

UNITED STATES

Hodding Carter, Brzezinski on Soviet Threat to Iran	B 1
State Official Discusses Cuba's Central American Role	B 1

SOVIET UNION

RENMIN RIBAO on Studying Lenin's Theory, Practice [22 Apr]	C 1
USSR Industry, Animal Husbandry Encounter Problems	C 5

NORTHEAST ASIA

China, Mongolia Sign Goods Exchange Protocol	D 1
Wang Zhen Meets Japanese Shipping Magnate	D 1
Japanese Socialist Party Criticizes Soviet Aggression	D 1
Briefs: Japanese Youth Delegations; Ammi-Japan	D 2
Trade Talks; Shanghai-Osaka Friendship;	
Shanghai Delegation Visits Japan;	
Japanese Industrial Equipment	

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Beijing Radio on Vietnam's Domestic Difficulties	E 1
SNV Officials Discuss Economic Problems	E 2
XINHUA Praises Indonesia's Nonaligned Foreign Policy	E 2
New Zealand Health Minister Vetted in Beijing	E 4
Briefs: Foreign Businessmen in Xinjiang;	E 4
New Zealand Experts Visit Tianjin;	
Tripartite Construction Contract	

SOUTH ASIA

RENMIN RIBAO on Pakistan's Rejection of Talks With Kabul Regime	F 1
Indian Janata Party Criticizes Soviet Afghan Stance	F 1

WESTERN EUROPE

EEC Nations To Take Joint Action on Iran	G 1
French Foreign Minister Reviews Policy on Iran, Afghanistan	G 1
L'UNITA Reports Deng Xiaoping 17 Apr Press Conference [18 Apr]	G 2
Duke of Gloucester Leads British Group on Visit to China	G 4
Voted by Gu Mi	G 4
Meets Huo Guofeng	G 4
Attends British Envoy Reception	G 5
British Standards Delegation Voted in Beijing	G 5
Spain Notes Increased Soviet Presence in Canary Islands	G 6
Swedish Left Party (Communist) To Boycott Paris Meeting	G 6
Cultural Delegation Concludes Visit to Sweden	G 6
Charge d'Affaires Leaves for Post in Ireland	G 6
Vice Premier Yang Yi Meets FRG Publisher	G 7
Tan Zhenlin Meets FRG Parliamentary Group	G 7
Tan Zhenlin Meets Norwegian Friendship Delegation	G 7

EASTERN EUROPE

Romania Not To Attend Paris CP Conference	H 1
Romania To Receive Increased Oil Supply From Iran	H 2
Romanian President Receives Libyan Special Envoy	H 2
XINHUA Notes Development of U.S.-Hungarian Trade	H 3
XINHUA Reports Death of Czech Sinologist	H 3

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Iran Halts Oil Supply to Portugal	I 1
Iraq, Maldives Issue Communique on Afghanistan, Israel	I 1
Agricultural Delegation Leaves Syria for Amman	I 1
XINHUA Notes Dismissal of PDY Party, State Leader	I 2
China, Yemen Arab Republic Sign Cultural Agreement	I 2
Morocco Severs Diplomatic Relations With Libya	I 3
Morocco Severs Diplomatic Relations With Cuba	I 3
XINHUA Reports Appointment of New Tunisian Prime Minister	I 3
SWAPO Delegation, Mozambique Issue Joint Communique	I 3
Mozambique President Receives Huang Hua	I 4
China, Somalia Sign Trade Agreement	I 4

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Canada To Apply Sanctions Against Iran	J 1
Nicaraguan Junta's Non-Sandinista Members Resign	J 1
Revolutionary Democratic Front Formed in El Salvador	J 2
Colombian Paper on Soviet Manipulation of Cuba	J 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Huo Guofeng Visits Housing Complexes, Factories in Tangshan	L 1
Satellite Sensing, Computers Used in Glacial Research	L 2
Cement Plants Expand Production Capacity	L 3
Supply Directors Conference Discuss New Targets	L 3
RENMIN RIBAO Urges All-Round Development of Students [10 Apr]	L 5
XINHUA Calls for Discovering, Using Talented People	L 7
KYODO: Deng Xiaoping Likely To Remain on Job	L 7

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Anhui Holds Provincial Meeting on Education	O 1
Four Fujian Municipalities Open to Foreign Visitors	O 1
Jiangsu: Xu Jiatun Activities Reported	O 2
Addresses Discipline Meeting	O 2
Attends Opera Performance	O 3
Gives Party Lecture	O 4
JIANGXI RIBAO Urges Promotion of Middle-Aged, Young Cadres	O 5
Zhejiang Military District Leaders Give Party Lectures	O 7
Briefs: Anhui Spring Afforestation; Jiangxi Afforestation; Jiangxi Rural Income	O 8

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Briefs: Guangdong Industrial Output; Guangdong County Rice Blast; Hubei Textile Industry; Hubei Wheat; Hubei Machine Building; Hunan Chemical Fertilizer Production	P 1
--	-----

NORTH REGION

Jin Ming Speaks at Hebei Discipline Inspection Meeting	R 1
Hebei Implements Rural Economic Policies, Promotes Planting	R 2
Nei Monggol Officials Lead Way in Economy Campaign	R 3
Briefs: Nei Monggol Intellectuals Housing; Nei Monggol Lamas; Nei Monggol Training Classes; Nei Monggol Desert Control; Nei Monggol Medical Workers; Nei Monggol Nationalities Ensemble; Nei Monggol Machinery Industry; Nei Monggol Metrology Society; Nei Monggol Archeology Society; Nei Monggol League Meeting; Shanxi Revolutionary Story Books; Tianjin Industrial Output; Tianjin Spring Farming	R 4

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN RIBAO on Teaching Students To Be 'Red, Expert'	S 1
Shenyang PLA Company Guards Yellow Sea Islet	S 1
Shenyang Aids in Rehabilitation of Young Criminal	S 2
Briefs: Heilongjiang Afforestation; Heilongjiang Rain, Snowfall; Jilin Award Rally; Jilin Wheat Sowing; Jilin County Gold Panning; Jilin Gold, Silver Purchases; Liaoning Finance Society; Liaoning Wrong Verdicts Reversed; Liaoning Service Center Development; Liaoning Production Assistance; Liaoning Vegetable Work Conference; Liaoning Pilot Enterprises; Liaoning Collectively Run Centers; Liaoning Settles Unemployed Youths	S 3

NORTHWEST REGION

Xinjiang Prepares for Influx of Foreign Mountaineers	T 1
Briefs: Gansu Party Classes; Gansu Light Industry; Gansu Drought; Gansu Military Forum; Gansu Computer Class; Gansu Antimony Find; Qinghai Foreign Trade; Xinjiang Chronicle Film	T 1

1. 24 Apr 80

FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL

A 1

CHINESE OLYMPIC COMMITTEE DECIDES TO BOYCOTT MOSCOW GAMES

OM240740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 24 Apr 80

["Chinese Olympic Committee's Decision on Moscow Games"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Olympic Committee (C.O.C.) will send no sportsmen to the 22nd Olympic games in Moscow, as long as the Soviet authorities refuse to respect the noble ideals of the Olympic movement and to withdraw all of its troops from Afghanistan by May 24. This was decided at a plenary session of the C.O.C. here today. Chinese sportsmen would yet be sent to the pre-Olympic trials held elsewhere outside the Soviet Union, the C.O.C. decision said.

The conscientious discussions at the meeting focused on the 22nd Olympic games. The participants noted that, at a time when Chinese sportsmen and staff were actively preparing for the Olympics, the host country of the summer Olympics, the Soviet Union, carried out an armed aggression against Afghanistan, a sovereign state. The Soviet invasion, the meeting pointed out, constituted a serious violation of the ideals of the Olympic movement, which were "to educate young people through sport in a spirit of understanding each other and of friendship, thereby helping to build a better and more peaceful world".

Members of the Chinese Olympic Committee expressed their satisfaction over the development of cooperation between the C.O.C. and the I.O.C. since the restoring of China's representation in the Olympic movement. They pledged further efforts to publicize the Olympic ideals and promote the Olympic movement.

Participants in the meeting emphasized that the Chinese Olympic Committee would, as always, strengthen its cooperation with the International Olympic Committee and make due contributions to the development of sports the world over. Addressing the meeting, leading members of the gymnastics, shooting, athletics, swimming, volleyball, basketball and weightlifting associations of China and some sportsmen and coaches expressed their firm support for the C.O.C. decision. C.O.C. President Zhong Chitong presided over today's meeting.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMEMORATES BANDUNG CONFERENCE

OM251620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY in an editorial commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Bandung conference today appeals to the Third World countries to close their ranks in opposing hegemonism.

The editorial says: "The great awakening of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America constitutes an exceptionally significant event in contemporary world history. The imperialist colonial system has completely collapsed. The Third World consisting of over 100 developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America as well as other regions has become the main force in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and for safeguarding justice and peace in the present world. Thus, it has become the major motive force in propelling the march of history."

The editorial points out that the banner of the Bandung conference is a banner of solidarity of the people of Asia and Africa in opposing imperialism.

However, the editorial says, in the past quarter of a century, tremendous and profound changes have taken place in the world and the various political forces have undergone disintegration and regrouping. Social imperialism which emerged after the Bandung conference, is seeking for world domination.

In order to outflank Europe, the Soviet Union has stepped up its southward drive since the mid-70's, pinpointing its main thrust on the Asian and African region. The aggression and expansion of the Soviet hegemonists have become the main source of turmoil in the world as well as a major threat to the national independence and security of the countries of the Third World.

The ten principles of the Bandung conference, an extension and development of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, are incompatible with any hegemonism, global or regional. The Soviet hegemonists have tried their utmost to pass themselves off as "natural allies" of the Third World and upholders of the Bandung spirit. But, it is the Soviet Union that has repeatedly trampled the fundamental principles governing international relations, wantonly interfered in other country's internal affairs, violated other country's sovereignty, and even flagrantly sent their armed forces to invade and occupy other independent and sovereign states. The Vietnamese authorities, participants of the Bandung conference, have also betrayed the Bandung spirit by putting Laos under their control and invading Kampuchea in a bid to establish regional hegemony in Southeast Asia. Therefore, in order to uphold and magnify the Bandung spirit, efforts should be made to fight resolutely against greater and lesser hegemony which opposes the Bandung spirit and solidarity of Afro-Asian peoples.

An important aspect of the Bandung spirit is to seek common ground while reserving lesser differences, strengthen unity and promote cooperation among Afro-Asian countries. The disputes among Afro-Asian countries left over by history should and can be settled peacefully and justly by consultation on an equal footing in accordance with the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the ten principles of the Bandung conference. The paper draws attention to the fact that the Soviet hegemonists are playing all sorts of tricks to sow dissension among Third World countries and undermine their unity. Therefore, it is necessary for them to see through the hegemonists scheme to divide them, settle their differences and disputes through peaceful consultations, and promote unity and the anti-hegemonist cause of the Third World.

The editorial points out that the Bandung spirit is indelible. "The Afro-Asian peoples have come to realize through their own experience that efforts should be made to further strengthen the unity among the Afro-Asian countries and the unity of the Third World, and expose and foil at all times plans of aggression and military deployment of imperialism and hegemonism. Only by so doing can the Bandung spirit be carried forward for the benefit of maintaining world peace and tranquility. The Chinese people will, together with the people of Afro-Asian countries, the peoples of the Third World countries and the whole world, continue to make contributions to the struggle against hegemonism and for safeguarding world peace."

XINBUA ON U.S.-SOVIET CONFRONTATION IN INDIAN OCEAN

04240217 Beijing; XINBUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1130 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Roundup report by XINBUA reporter: "The Dangerous Situation of Confrontation Between the United States and the Soviet Union in the Northern Indian Ocean"]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Apr--There are now two forces confronting each other in the northern Indian Ocean region. One force is the Soviet Union, which is trying hard to seize good harbors in the warm waters of the northern Indian Ocean, and particularly to grab petroleum resources in the Gulf area and control the petroleum shipping lanes there in order to realize its aims of outflanking Europe and dominating the world.

The other force is the United States. As the Soviet Union is pursuing its southward drive policy and steadily closing in, the United States is making every effort to protect the traditional supply of petroleum for itself and its allies and to maintain the security and stability of the petroleum shipping lanes. Since Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan and Soviet warships were amassed in the northern Indian Ocean, a dangerous saber-rattling situation has occurred between the two hegemonic powers--the Soviet Union and United States--along these petroleum shipping lanes, which are called the "lifelines" of the West.

In recent years, the Soviet Union has propped up pro-Soviet regimes and obtained naval and air force bases one after another in this region by resorting to various sinister and deceitful tactics and armed force--including the use of Cuban soldiers, who have been forced to cross the ocean and to repay with their lives Castro's debts to the Soviet Union, as well as the southward advance of massive numbers of Soviet troops to carry out aggressive and expansionist activities. By occupying Afghanistan, Soviet troops have shortened their distance from the Arabian Sea and the Gulf by about 900 km, thus further closing in on the oilfields of Iraq, Saudi Arabia and other countries.

In November 1979, 1 month before the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the 6,450-ton Soviet reconnaissance ship (Ta-Han) was lying at anchor in the middle of the petroleum shipping lane in the Strait of Hormuz to keep watch on passing oil tankers and to intercept the telecommunications of the Gulf countries. At that time, there were 20 Soviet warships cruising in the northern Indian Ocean. Since its invasion of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union has sent more warships to the northern Indian Ocean. Now Soviet warships in the northern Indian Ocean have increased to 30. In mid-April, the Soviet Union's biggest amphibious ship, Ivan Rogov, of 13,000-ton displacement, carrying about 500 Soviet Marines, sailed into the northern Indian Ocean for the first time. This shows the continuing escalation of the Soviet naval build-up in this region.

The Soviet Union has given play to the role of its naval and air force bases around the mouth of the Red Sea. New Soviet MiG fighters are flying training flights over Aden, and its long-range patrol aircraft, which can remain in the air for 12 hours, take off in the morning and return to their Aden bases in the evening, continuously flying reconnaissance missions over the region along the Arabian Sea and the Gulf. Soviet nuclear submarines are also carrying out activities both inside and outside Aden Port. In addition, there are tanks, antiaircraft guided-missiles, electronic equipment and large numbers of Soviet "advisers" and Cuban mercenaries deployed on land. All this poses a grave threat to the West's petroleum shipping lanes.

It is in this military situation that Brezhnev raised the question of the so-called "oil supply lanes" in the Gulf on 22 February. Soon afterward, TASS made a claim to the "legitimate rights and interests" regarding oil resources in the Gulf and called for "international control" over the oil shipping lanes.

As people know, the old tsar Peter I said a long time ago: "When Russia can enter the Indian Ocean freely, it can establish its military and political rule over the whole world." Today's tsars are acting exactly according to these remarks by Peter I, but they are even more ambitious and rapacious.

In order to cope with the worsening situation in the northern Indian Ocean and with the Soviet Union's steady advance, the United States has dispatched two aircraft carrier task forces to the northern Indian Ocean and has started strengthening the base facilities on Diego Garcia, 2,000 nautical miles from the Gulf. The United States also hurriedly held talks with three countries along the Indian Ocean--Kenya, Somalia and Oman--on whether or not their port and base facilities can be used and how they will be used in an emergency.

1. 24 Apr 80

A 4

PMC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL

The United States is to organize a 100,000-strong "rapid deployment force" and to have its headquarters set up on the continental United States. This U.S. "force" has not yet been formed, not to mention "deployed" in the region of the Indian Ocean and the Gulf.

The Soviet Union takes the offensive while the United States is on the defensive in the northern Indian Ocean, which has caused serious concern among the countries in this region. They worry lest they be the first to suffer for hegemony. As Tanzanian President Nyerere put it, "When big elephants fight, the grassland suffers disaster." He said that both Afghanistan and Tanzania are "grasslands." The countries in this region particularly worry over further expansion by the Soviet Union. Iranian President Bani-Sadr pointed out: The Soviet Union "may use the same pretext (as when it invaded Afghanistan) to commit similar aggression against other countries." Pakistani President Ziaul Haq expressed the determination to defend his country at any cost. Some other countries that are hard-pressed, such as Saudi Arabia and Oman, also indicated that they would seriously consider whether or not they would become the next targets of Soviet expansion.

The people of various countries along the northern Indian Ocean oppose the contention between the Soviet Union and the United States for hegemony, especially expansion by the Soviet Union. The contention between the Soviet Union and the United States is developing and expanding. The momentum of Soviet expansion has caused a stormy, dangerous situation in the northern Indian Ocean, which cannot but cause people to heighten their vigilance.

OECD MEMBERS PLEDGE ECONOMIC AID FOR TURKEY

OW161842 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA)--Member states of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) have pledged to provide Turkey with economic aid totalling 1.16 billion U.S. dollars, according to reports from Paris quoting an announcement made by OECD yesterday. The aid, in the form of loans and grants, will be used to back up an economic recovery programme adopted by the Turkish Government earlier this year.

OECD Secretary-General Emile Van Lennep, who presided over the pledging session yesterday, was quoted as saying that the aid was "a substantial demonstration of solidarity" with Turkey. He pointed out that the aid package was bigger than last year's and on better terms. Among the 16 countries who have made the pledges, the United States and West Germany are the biggest donors each contributing 295 million dollars.

Western observers see the OECD action as an effort to strengthen the southern flank of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Turkey has been in great economic difficulties in the past few years with production decreasing and inflation running high. Tugart Ozal, head of the Turkish Economic Planning Agency, said that his country's aid requirement was estimated at some three billion dollars this year. In addition to OECD, Turkey has got aid from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

1. 24 Apr 80

FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

B1

HODDING CARTER, BRZEZINSKI ON SOVIET THREAT TO IRAN

02161035 Beijing XINHUA In English 0725 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Washington, April 15 (XINHUA)--State Department Spokesman Hoddling Carter today reiterated the U.S. position of support for the territorial integrity of Iran, and warned against "taking advantage of the situation" in that area by the Soviet Union. "The real pressures, the real threat, the real forces acting upon Iran are not of the United States but those which are far closer at hand (to Iran) and more traditional," he said.

Speaking of a statement made last night by Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, that there had been "credible reports" that the Soviet Union had moved military forces into the Transcaucasus area, which lies between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea, the spokesman said that Dr. Brzezinski was "repeatedly trying to make clear something which we have indicated to Iran on a number of occasions in a number of forms and that is that in a situation in which they face real dangers from a historic enemy, an imperialist power to their north...." "In the face of all this, Iran should come to the basic conclusion which is obvious that continuing to hold the hostages simply plays into the hands of those who are its real potential adversaries and exacerbates conditions which are holding back the future of the country and its government," Carter said.

Carter noted that Iranian leaders have indicated that they understand the threat at least posed by Soviet actions. At some point a large number of people around the country realized the holding of hostages simply disguises the reality of those threats.

STATE OFFICIAL DISCUSSES CUBA'S CENTRAL AMERICAN ROLE

0211606 Beijing XINHUA In English 1522 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)--Cuba, with Soviet backing, is shifting its sights from Africa to the "targets of opportunity" in Central America and the Caribbean, according to a Washington report quoting a U.S. State Department statement issued Monday. U.S. State Department Cuban Affairs Director Myles Frechette testified recently before a House of Representatives Inter-American Affairs Subcommittee, saying that the Fidel Castro regime is shifting its emphasis away from Africa. It is looking toward Guyana, Jamaica, Grenada, Nicaragua, El Salvador--and to a lesser extent, Honduras and Guatemala--as countries "ripe with opportunities for extending their influence," he added.

Frechette went on to say: "Cuba has shown it can move quickly to take advantage of targets of opportunity." With massive Soviet economic and military support, the Cubans "are becoming more active in the region (Central America and the Caribbean)." He pointed out that Cuba now has about 200 military and security advisers in Nicaragua, in addition to over 1,200 civilian advisers and teachers. It is providing some training to Jamaican security officials and is giving similar aid to Guyana. Frechette said: "Havana may well have in mind making Grenada a showcase for Cuban-aided development in the region." Since the March 1979 coup in the country, Cuba has provided arms and sent military advisers to train the new Grenadian army. "The Cubans," he continued to say, "probably see El Salvador as the most promising target for further revolutionary gains." They have given Salvadoran leftists training and advice. Frechette voiced his opinion that Washington must move to meet the new Cuban-Soviet challenges with increased economic aid, support for moderate forces and such military actions as the establishment of a Caribbean joint task force.

RENMIN RIBAO ON STUDYING LENIN'S THEORY, PRACTICE

HQC30900 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Apr 80 p 5

[Article by the Bureau for the Translation of the Works of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin under the CCP Central Committee: "Study Lenin's Theory and Practice on Socialist Construction"]

[Text] Lenin's theory and practice on socialist construction today still carries immediate guiding significance and must be studied and referred to.

I

Due to special historical conditions, a victory was first scored for the proletarian revolution in Russia--a country very backward economically and culturally, full of class contradictions and marked by relatively weak reactionary rule. The successful revolution provided a political precondition for the realization of socialism. After mainly suppressing resistance by the exploiters, the Russian proletariat who had seized political power had to resolutely and quickly shift the focus of party and state work to economic construction, energetically develop productive forces and replace small production with socialized mass production as quickly as possible, providing socialism with its own material foundation. This was Lenin's guiding thought in leading the first state of proletarian dictatorship in the world. Lenin stressed that it was not enough for Soviet Russia to just surpass capitalist states in its political system. It had to build a socialist economic foundation and achieve a labor productivity higher than that of capitalist society. Only in this way could it consolidate the proletarian dictatorship, fundamentally guard against capitalist restoration and cope with aggression by imperialist powers. Only in this way could it have an abundant supply of products to meet the people's material and cultural needs and create conditions for the thorough elimination of classes. To achieve this, it had to use advanced scientific technology to transform a backward economy and modernize agriculture. Therefore, in the early 1920's, Lenin seized the opportunity to organize about 200 Russian scientists and technicians of the first rank to formulate long-range 10- and 15-year plans for the development of the national economy, such as the well-known electrification plan for the whole of Russia. Lenin even called the electrification plan "the second party program" as he pointed out that it was not enough for the Bolshevik Party to have only one political program. It must have a second program--a supplemental work plan for reviving the whole national economy and raising it to a modern technical level.

Lenin profoundly illustrated his point that economic construction is the fundamental task for a country under proletarian dictatorship. Meanwhile, he personally led the Soviet state in seizing every opportunity to shift the focus of work despite internal trouble and the threat of foreign aggression. In November 1920, the Red Army defeated the last puppet of world imperialism in Russia and successfully ended the period of armed intervention by foreign countries and civil war at home. Economic tasks and the economic front were at last really enabled to rank as the most important tasks and the most basic front. Lenin wanted to do this several times before but could not because of the objective situation of armed intervention by foreign countries and civil war at home. When such a possibility appeared, he wanted to act immediately but met with intervention from factional struggle in the party and endless mass debate. In spite of everything, he firmly and unwaveringly led the party and the state in an overall shift of emphasis in work and a final switchover to "politics in the economic field." Attaching clear-cut political significance to economic work, he never treated economic construction as purely an economic activity. He pointed out that under the capitalist system, it was the boss and not the state organ engaged in economic work. But in the Soviet state, economic work was the business from the state leaders down to the masses of people and "the most significant political activity."

After Soviet Russia entered the period of reviving and developing the national economy on a large scale, Lenin told the party and the people in the whole country that if nothing unexpected happened, economic construction should be made the central future task. He pointed out three necessary conditions for achieving this: the absence of armed intervention, a not too serious financial crisis, and freedom from any political mistakes. Lenin was especially concerned over the third condition--the political factor. He said that he hoped that everyone would talk less about politics and do more about the economy. To achieve this, they had to guard against any political crisis and any political mistake because political mistakes could make the party depart from economic work and force it to spend a lot of time to correct them. He hoped the whole party would refrain from making any tragic political mistake, learn to avoid minor conflicts, absolutely ban factional activities in the party and make no extravagant and time-consuming mass debate in order to avoid any interruption in the state's economic work and maintain its continuous and steady progress.

L4

In economic construction, Lenin firmly grasped the important principle of historical materialism that production relations should be suited to productive forces and that all adopted economic measures should be beneficial to the development of production. In this respect, Soviet Russia took a roundabout course in economic construction. Lenin summed up the experiences in implementing the "wartime communist" policy in the period of foreign military intervention and civil war and corrected errors of impracticability in economic policy. Soviet Russia was compelled to pursue a wartime communist policy under the special condition that although goods and materials were in extremely short supply, those for the "iron" had to be guaranteed. Obviously, many measures included in this policy ran counter to objective economic laws and impeded the development of productive forces. Destruction as a result of consecutive wars brought the Russian economy, which had been torn and backward, to the brink of bankruptcy. To have continued to implement the wartime policy would have aggravated the economic crisis and led to political turmoil, thus threatening the consolidation of the political power of the proletariat.

Lenin made a clearheaded appraisal of the political situation and economic reality and resolutely guided the party and state to retreat. He adopted a new economic policy and explored a way to construct a socialist economic base. He led the party and state to "rearrange, readjust and reorganize" the economy and adopted a series of new principles and policies and other relevant measures. He replaced the surplus grain collecting system with a grain tax in order to arouse the productive enthusiasm of the peasants and restore agricultural productive forces; he established a national economic planning commission to work out and coordinate specific plans of various departments and insure the completion of long-range plans; he reorganized the industrial administrative organs and strengthened the unified leadership of the central authorities while bringing the enthusiasm, initiative and creativity of various localities into full play; he extensively developed trade and permitted the existence of private economy to a certain extent to promote the production of commodities and the circulation of commodities and the circulation of currency; he followed a system of state capitalism and made use of foreign capital and private capital at home to restore and develop industry; he studied and introduced advanced science and technology and the management experiences of foreign countries, paid attention to using scientific and technical experts and raised the cultural and scientific levels of the people; he encouraged the practice of economy, reduced overlapping organs, overcame bureaucratism and a dilatory style of work, raised work efficiency and changed the work style of leadership; and he promoted socialist democracy, perfected the socialist legal system and improved the socialist political system. Lenin particularly pointed out: There is nothing to worry about in implementing state capitalism and a certain trade freedom for petty producers because political power and the economic lifeline are in the hands of the proletariat, which is strong enough to control such kinds of capitalist relations and can only develop within certain limits. [paragraph continues]

This would be greatly beneficial to expanding productive forces in a country with a small-scale peasant economy and enhancing its economic prosperity. Proceeding from the specific conditions in Russia, Lenin maintained that economic construction should be slowed down in order to accelerate its development in the future; priority must be given to the restoration of agriculture in order to restore industry in a better way; efforts must be first exerted to the restoration of medium and small-scale industry in order to restore large-scale industry; and scattered local industry should be first restored in order to restore the more centralized industry of the central authorities. Lenin added that small production should be developed first in order to promote large-scale production; capitalism should be enlivened to a certain degree in order to eliminate it in the end; and state capitalism should be utilized in order to bring about socialism. All this manifested Lenin's brilliant dialectical views on socialist economic construction. As a result of the implementation of this economic policy, economic life in Russia was enlivened, productive forces gradually raised and the productive enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers and peasants, peasants in particular, further aroused. Marked results were achieved in industry, agriculture, commerce and transportation and the material living conditions of the laboring people were improved.

III

Lenin pointed out that the new economic policy was a sufficient guarantee economically and politically for Russia to lay down its socialist economic foundation; however, the only problem was that the proletariat and its vanguard force did not have managerial skills. He said that training and using qualified personnel was an urgent matter in Soviet Russia's economic construction. He cried out loudly: The key to all work lies in having qualified personnel.

Lenin saw that economic construction would definitely cause changes in the structure of the ranks of cadres. The shift of work focus to socialist economic construction called for corresponding change in the duties of the leaders. Therefore, it was necessary to reorganize the ranks of cadres in good time to suit the new conditions and tasks. He believed that some people may be the most competent revolutionaries and agitators but cannot aptly lead economic construction, because management requires special skills and a manager must be an expert who know all the conditions of production thoroughly, have a good grasp of the production skills and have some scientific knowledge. He called on the party's leading cadres and the economic management cadres to abandon their arrogance which is characteristic of a layman, to be intent on economic work in various fields, dig into it and learn it diligently so that they could turn from laymen into experts. If laymen are in charge of economic management, they will achieve nothing and "will be led instead of being the leaders," or they will issue orders at random and the results will go contrary to wishes. This will harm economic construction. The masses will be disappointed and dissatisfied. Lenin hoped that those holding responsible positions would face the facts and honestly recognize an unpleasant truth--that they are not good at doing managerial work. He hoped they would also honestly do an unpleasant thing--learn from scratch. Once they shed their lofty airs and dig into their work, they will surely learn how to do it well. Slackening one's efforts and muddling up one's work is a crime against the people. Lenin suggested holding examinations for cadres, commending and rewarding those who had worked hard and achieved good results and, in particular, promoting to leading positions those who were truly devoted to the proletarian government, worked competently and had a creative spirit and a high sense of responsibility.

Lenin regarded the use of scientific and technical experts as an important aspect of the organizational work in economic construction. These experts whom Lenin referred to were scientists and technicians and those with practical experiences and knowledge in doing business, managing big enterprises, supervising economic work and in various other branches of work. [paragraph continues]

Lenin believed that drawing on the knowledge and experiences of the former class in conducting business management and applying them in serving the undertakings of a new class, using the people of the former class who have such knowledge and experiences to work for the economic construction of the new class and remodeling them in their course of work is compatible with scientific socialist thinking. It is an infantile fantasy to believe that the socialist cause can be built by the clean hands of communists alone. It is impossible to build the edifice of socialism without making a good use of the ready-made "bricks and tiles" left behind by capitalism. Lenin denounced those who indiscriminately labeled all scientific and technical experts as "bourgeois experts." He regarded them as a disgrace to communists. He pointed out emphatically that it is impossible to make any major achievements in the cause of socialist construction if all leading organs do not cherish all experts--those who work faithfully, are versed in their work and warmly love their work--as they cherish their own eyes, do not treat them as comrades and do not provide necessary conditions for their work and daily lives. Of course, he valued very dearly and took good care of the proletarian intellectuals who were few in number during his time.

Lenin paid close attention to developing various educational undertakings, especially anti-illiteracy work in the countryside. Scientific socialism is incompatible with stupidity, ignorance and barbarism. It must be based on a highly developed culture. He never neglected the question of selecting qualified personnel from among workers and peasants and promoting them to leading positions. He held that it is necessary to carefully and patiently observe and distinguish the real organizers among workers and peasants, that is, people who have clear heads and practical skills, are faithful to the socialist cause, work hard and are capable of working in full cooperation with the masses. These people alone should, after repeated tests, be promoted to take charge of the simple and then the most arduous tasks so they will become the mainstay in leading economic work and running the government.

IV

Lenin said after the successful 1917 October Revolution that the workers and peasants should understand that everything is determined by practice. He added that at the historical stage of transforming theory into practice, theory is given vitality by practice and revised and tested by it. In leading the Russian people in finding ways of turning socialist theories and ideas into practical experience, Lenin never faltered in adhering to the principle of the Marxist theory of knowledge.

When the Bolsheviks seized political power and set out to undertake socialist transformation and construction, it was impossible for them to know the specific ways of achieving socialism. They had to rely on the practical experience of hundreds of thousands of people before they could find the guiding principles of decisive importance, because socialism could not be achieved by acting on orders from above. Socialism with creative vitality is achieved by the people themselves.

Only by relying on the experiences of the masses and on the common experiences gained by party and government organs, mass bodies as well as factories and rural communes can the party and the state exercise practical leadership in socialist economic construction and formulate principles and policies that will work. According to Lenin, the vanguard of the proletariat must not be afraid of conducting self-education while admitting its own limitations. He cautioned that the vanguard must be prudent in seeking truth from facts and in testing its every move a hundred and even a thousand times. He criticized certain "bureaucratic-minded communists" for their tendency to give harmful empty talk to abstract views. [paragraph continues]

He did this in the hope that they would give consideration to practical experience and study local experiences without losing sight of minute details and the actual conditions prevailing in counties and villages. He called for assessments of factors responsible for real improvement despite extremely unfavorable conditions and serious economic disruptions. He observed that attention should be given to fearlessly exposing shortcomings and miscalculations and to publicizing those who had achieved significant results. Such attention to going deep into actual conditions would, in Lenin's opinion, facilitate the success of economic construction.

Lenin led the Russian people in carrying out practical experiments never attempted before, particularly in groping for the path to socialist construction in Russia by learning from past mistakes and setbacks. On the fourth anniversary of the October Revolution, Lenin said that the bourgeoisie had studied economic management for hundreds of years, giving them opportunity to study what they had missed and correct their own mistakes. The Bolsheviks must not despair over their failure to master in a short time what they had set out to learn. He noted that the important thing is that the proletariat, as prudent, diligent and capable "masters," should be able to learn faster than the bourgeoisie.

Lenin's stirring comments have encouraged us to carry to completion with unyielding determination the socialist enterprise pioneered by our predecessors. Under the CCP's leadership, hundreds of millions of our people have struggled for 30 years along the road of socialist transformation and construction. We have achieved significant results but have also suffered serious setbacks along a journey marked by twists and turns. Although our present conditions differ radically from those of Soviet Russia in the past, studying Lenin's devotion to exploring the profound theory on the ways of building socialism and his revolutionary resolve and spirit of basing his decisions on objective conditions can enhance our consciousness of firmly implementing the Marxist line laid down by the CCP Central Committee. They also can help to emancipate our thinking and open up the horizon of socialist modernization in our country.

USSR INDUSTRY, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY ENCOUNTER PROBLEMS

GW201404 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 19 (XINHUA)--The total output value of the Soviet industry in the first quarter of 1980 showed a slight increase over the same period of last year, but a number of major industries failed to fulfill their plans.

According to a communique issued here today by the Central Statistical Board, the total value of the Soviet industrial production increased by five per cent, and the industrial productivity increased by four per cent in the first quarter of this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year. However, according to a TASS report, the Council of Ministers of the USSR recently admitted that some all-union ministries and the councils of ministers of certain union republics failed to ensure the fulfillment of first quarterly plans on a number of products including coal, iron and steel, chemical goods, timber and paper pulp. "Serious problems still remain in railway transportation," it pointed out.

On animal husbandry, the Soviet Council of Ministers declared that "the head of cattle and poultry have increased". Soviet newspapers, however, revealed that the number of pigs in stock by April 1 was at least 492,000 less than the same period of last year. The reduced rate of growth in animal husbandry has directly affected the growth of food production. The production of animal oil in the first quarter of this year was only 91 per cent of the output in the same period of last year.

CHINA, MONGOLIA SIGN GOODS EXCHANGE PROTOCOL

061716Z Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA)--A protocol on mutual supply of goods for 1980 between China and Mongolia was signed here today. Wang Runsheng, Chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and N. Oshirbal, head of the Mongolian Government trade delegation and Mongolian deputy minister of foreign trade, affixed their signatures to the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

WANG ZHEN MEETS JAPANESE SHIPPING MAGNATE

06231848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1546 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wang Zhen met here today with Mr. Toshikazu Yuguchi, vice-president of the Hitachi Shipbuilding Co. Ltd from Japan, and his party. Mr. Yuguchi was recently appointed adviser to the China Corporation of Shipbuilding Industry.

During today's meeting, Vice-Premier Wang asked Mr. Yuguchi to make suggestions regarding the modernization of the Dalian Shipyard. The vice-premier said he hoped that both China and Japan would strengthen their cooperation in the shipbuilding industry. Mr. Yuguchi said that he would do his best.

Present at the meeting were Liu Fang, vice-minister of the Sixth Ministry of Machine Building, and He Zhigang, specialist of the China Corporation of Shipbuilding Industry.

JAPANESE SOCIALIST PARTY CRITICIZES SOVIET AGGRESSION

06231758 Beijing XINHUA in English 1542 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Tokyo, April 23 (XINHUA)--The Japanese Socialist Party has made its first criticism of Soviet aggression against Afghanistan and Moscow's moves towards the Third World. A policy group of foreign and defence affairs of the party pointed out in a report yesterday that Soviet aggression against Afghanistan is leading the international situation to a crisis and has made it more tense.

The report noted that Soviet attack on Afghanistan was wrong and that General Secretary Brezhnev's explanation was not convincing. The report pointed out that the Soviet military attacks on Afghanistan and the stance of long Soviet military presence there and U.S. actions are leading to an unsolvable crisis and have sharpened the international situation.

The core of the Soviet policy towards the Third World is interference in the internal affairs of other countries, the report said, adding that the practice of this policy has estranged itself from the Third World, and Moscow is facing a severe test. The above-mentioned policy has caused unrest not only in Afghanistan, but also in Angola, Mozambique, South Yemen and Ethiopia.

The report stated that the Soviet Third World policy has split the Third World and led to antagonism and mistrust in the Third World. The policy has also split the non-aligned movement.

1. 24 Apr 80

D 2

THE INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

JAPANESE YOUTH DELEGATIONS--Beijing, 9 Apr--Mu Qili, president of the All-China Youth Federation, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a delegation of the Japan-China Youth Association for Advancing Studies led by Mr Kabeita Okazaki and a Tokyo Junior Chamber International group led by Mr Mitsuhiro Kurokawa. The two visiting groups are composed of youth in Japanese economic and corporation circles who are interested in Japan-China friendship. To promote technical exchanges between youth of Japan and China, both the association for advancing studies and the Tokyo Junior Chamber International have invited Chinese personnel to study technique and management in Japan industrial enterprises. Mu Qili said at the banquet that the All-China Youth Federation would coordinate their efforts with Japanese counterparts and help further this new programme in the cause of China-Japan friendship. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 9 Apr 80 GW]

ANHUI-JAPAN TRADE TALKS--Various import and export trade companies in Anhui and the second economic and trade delegation of the Japan-Asia Exchange Association recently held talks in Hefei on trade, economic and technological cooperation. For the first time, the two parties signed a number of contracts for food, animal husbandry products, textile goods, handicrafts and chemical products. They also signed agreements and memoranda on the compensative trade in shuttlecocks, technical cooperation in bamboo sword manufacturing and earthworm breeding and cooperation in advertising. Hou Yong, vice governor of Anhui Province, gave a banquet in honor of the Japanese delegation on 16 March. The 32 members of the Japanese delegation included representatives of 19 Japanese firms. During their stay in Anhui, they visited some 30 industrial enterprises and ports in the province. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Apr 80 GW]

SHANGHAI-OSAKA FRIENDSHIP--At a ceremony held on 12 April, Vice Mayors Wang Yiping, Zhao Xingzhi and Chen Zonglie of Shanghai and the Mayor of Japan's Osaka City signed a protocol and summary of minutes on meetings and discussions to promote friendship and cooperation between the two cities. The mayor of Osaka and the friendship delegation led by him gave a return banquet on the evening of 12 April. Attending the banquet were Shanghai Vice Mayors Wang Yiping, Zhao Xingzhi and Chen Zonglie and Vice Chairman Zhong Min of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Apr 80 GW]

SHANGHAI DELEGATION VISITS JAPAN--Led by Zhang Chengzong, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee, and vice president of the Shanghai branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, a delegation of Shanghai branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries left Shanghai by plane for a friendly visit to Japan on 12 April. A warm send-off was given to the delegation at the airport by Zhong Min, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee, and others. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Apr 80 GW]

JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT--Shanghai, 17 Apr--Construction work is now under way in Shanghai for a plant to manufacture television kinescopes with equipment imported from Japan. The work began on April 1 and will be completed by October. With all equipment installed by the end of this year, the plant will go into operation in May, 1981. The equipment, with an annual production capacity of 1.6 million 12- and 14-inch black-and-white kinescopes, was imported from the Japanese Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd, the Matsushita Electronic Co Ltd, and the Nishio-Iwai Co Ltd. Since January, three groups of 98 Chinese technicians have gone to the Matsushita Corporation for training. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 17 Apr 80 GW]

BEIJING RADIO ON VIETNAM'S DOMESTIC DIFFICULTIES

0W231557 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Apr 60

["Forum on International Affairs" Program: "The Utterly Isolated Vietnamese Authorities"]

[Excerpts] At present, the Vietnamese authorities are beset with difficulties at home and unprecedentedly isolated abroad. They are besieged on all sides. In order to promote regional hegemonism and rig up a much craved "Indochinese Federation", the Vietnamese authorities have been implementing their policy of militarization. The Le Duan clique has clamored about a nationwide general mobilization and called for efforts to mobilize manpower, material and financial resources in all localities to insure the needs of war.

Last year, Vietnam carried out large-scale conscription campaigns throughout the country, and tried to conscript ex-servicemen back into the army. At present, the number of Vietnamese troops has ballooned to 1.2 million, or 2.2 percent of the nation's population--17 percent of people of conscription age. A new conscription campaign has been launched in Vietnam since the beginning of this year. The Vietnamese paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN revealed that the newly recruited soldiers accounted for 95 percent of the strength of some newly established companies. In addition, the Vietnamese authorities are redoubling their efforts to develop paramilitary organizations such as the militia and self-defense forces in factories, villages, government organizations, schools and universities and to give military training to workers, peasants, government functionaries and students of universities and middle schools and mobilize them in repairing and constructing military installations.

Vietnam's military spending is continually rising. It was 39 percent of the national product in 1979 as against 32 percent in 1978.

Vietnam's national economy is in a chaotic state. It planned to produce 16 million dun of grain last year, but it only turned out about 13 million dun. The output of all kinds of economic crops is 22 percent less than the original plan. It also witnessed slow progress in animal husbandry. In many localities, the number of animals even dropped. The situation in Vietnam's agricultural production remains bad this year. Vietnam has made little progress in sowing spring paddy rice, vegetables, coarse grain crops and economic crops. The situation in Vietnamese industrial production is even worse. Last year, the targets for many major industrial products such as coal, cement and fertilizer were not fulfilled. Only 85 percent of the capital construction projects were fulfilled. A number of major construction projects were not completed.

The Vietnamese people can no longer bear the disaster created by the Vietnamese authorities. This situation is developing each passing day. Activities opposing the Vietnamese authorities have developed continually. Quoting the statements of Vietnamese refugees, UPI said that armed resistance now exists in the entire southern part of Vietnam.

On the battlefield in Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities are unable to pull themselves out of the quagmire. During the dry season offensive, the Vietnamese authorities have tried to wipe out Kampuchea's anti-Vietnamese forces with a single blow. However, they have failed to do so. The crimes committed by Vietnam in Kampuchea have been opposed and denounced by many countries throughout the world. Many countries have also stopped economic aid to Vietnam because of its aggression in Kampuchea.

1. 24 Apr 80

E 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

In order to extract itself from this state of isolation, Vietnamese leaders are visiting various nations and playing diplomatic tricks to defend their aggression in Kampuchea, but they run into snags and are given the cold shoulder everywhere. This state of utter isolation of the Vietnamese authorities is entirely created by the Le Duan clique, which throws in its lot with Soviet social-imperialism and promotes regional hegemonism. This clique certainly deserves punishment.

DRV OFFICIALS DISCUSS ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

04230521 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1150 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, 21 Apr--According to an AFP dispatch from Hanoi, Hoang Tung, director of the Propaganda Department of the VCP Central Committee, said on 19 April: "We are facing a crisis of all-round shortages. We have nothing." "Only two-thirds of the targets set in the 5-year plan from 1976 to 1980 have been achieved."

Hoang Tung made the statement to foreign newsmen in Hanoi. He denied that enormous military expenditure was the root cause of Vietnam's present economic difficulties. He said: "Weapons and ammunition have not cost us a penny, because all of them have been supplied by our Soviet friends."

Hoang Tung's statement is different from what Le Vinh, deputy director of the Economic Research Institute under the Vietnamese Committee for Social Sciences, said. Le Vinh complained to foreign newsmen in September 1979, saying: "We can only use more grain and spend more money for the army and reserve more foreign exchange for it. The army has taken trucks away from us as well as manpower needed in agriculture and other sectors of the economy."

Touching on Vietnam's international relations, Hoang Tung said: "All forces that are hostile to Vietnam have united to launch an attack against our stomachs. No one is willing to make loans to us and to do business with us any more." Dealing with measures to solve the economic problem, he said: "One billion rubles will be enough for us to cope with the present economic situation and to buy the consumer goods and raw materials we need urgently."

In his remarks, Hoang Tung hinted that Vietnam had actually formed "the Indochina federation". He said: "The three Indochinese countries--Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea--have been united. You may call it whatever you like."

XINHUA PRAISES INDONESIA'S NONALIGNED FOREIGN POLICY

04231918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Indonesia Working for International Unity Against Aggression"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, April 23 (XINHUA)--To uphold the spirit of the Bandung conference, the Indonesian Government has in recent years been pursuing a positive and independent foreign policy to oppose hegemonism, interference in other's internal affairs and aggression on the territory and sovereignty of other countries by armed forces. It strengthens unity and cooperation with the other member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and other states to work for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and other regions.

The Indonesian Government has openly opposed the Vietnamese armed aggression against Kampuchea and the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan as acts of aggression in violation of the principles of the Bandung conference. President Suharto pointed out on February 19 this year that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has obviously violated the principles of the Afro-Asian conference held in Bandung 25 years ago as well as those of the non-aligned movement and the 43-nation Moslem conference. At the extraordinary meeting of the foreign ministers of Moslem countries last January, the Indonesian representative along with those of other countries again condemned the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan and demanded an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops from that country.

In his message to a meeting organized by the Indonesian-Afghan Peoples Solidarity Committee on April 15, Indonesian Vice President Adam Malik reaffirmed that his country condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and demanded an immediate withdrawal of the Russian troops from that country.

On the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea, Indonesia has taken the same stand as other ASEAN countries at the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting, non-aligned foreign ministers' meeting, non-aligned summit, the U.N. Security Council, and the meeting of the United Nations General Assembly. It recognizes the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, defends the lawful seat of the Democratic Kampuchean Government at international conferences, and resolutely demands Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea.

Confronted with the grave danger to the safety and stability in Southeast Asia caused by the Vietnamese aggression on Kampuchea and Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Indonesian Government, in accordance with the spirit of the Bandung conference, has strengthened unity and cooperation with the countries concerned, first of all, with other ASEAN countries. After the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, President Suharto stressed that ASEAN countries should cooperate closely to strengthen the ability of regions and nations to cope with trouble.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja has time and again reiterated his country's resolve to unite closely with the other ASEAN nations. Indonesia has stated on many occasions that it will render aid to Thailand in case it is subjected to foreign invasion and reach an accord with it on building up joint capability against invasion. Indonesia also lay importance on economic cooperation among the ASEAN nations. It has increased its oil supply to Thailand and the Philippines. Indonesian leaders have paid visits to Third World and Second World countries to enhance relations and cooperation with them.

April 24 is the 25th anniversary of the First (Bandung) Afro-Asian Conference. In receiving credentials presented by envoys of some Third World countries recently, President Suharto called on Asian and African countries to strengthen economic and social cooperation and work for the success of the people's development, following the example of the Bandung spirit.

1. 24 Apr 80

E 4

ERC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

NEW ZEALAND HEALTH MINISTER PETED IN BEIJING

OW222612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 22 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Li Xiannian's forthcoming visit to New Zealand would strengthen the existing friendly relations between the peoples of China and New Zealand. So said New Zealand's minister of health, Mr. G.E. Gair, here this evening.

He was speaking at a banquet given in his honour by Chinese Minister of Public Health Qian Xizhong. Mr. Gair is presently leading a health delegation from New Zealand on a visit to China. "Cooperation between medical circles in the two countries would further develop with the strengthening of friendly contacts," he said.

The New Zealand delegation includes medical specialists and pharmacutists. They arrived in China yesterday. New Zealand ambassador, Mr. Harle Freeman-Greene, was present at the banquet.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN BUSINESSMEN IN XINJIANG--(Tie Yi), deputy director of Xinjiang Autonomous Regional Farm and Reclamation General Bureau, on 4 April met with (Paul Taal), president of an Australian company, and (Liang Shichun), manager of a Hong Kong company, and had a cordial talk with them. The two guests flew from Beijing to Urumqi on the morning of 4 April. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 5 Apr 80 OW]

NEW ZEALAND EXPERTS VISIT TIANJIN--A five-member geothermics delegation from New Zealand visited Tianjin Municipality from 8 to 9 April. During their stay in the municipality, the experts held discussions with local geologists and gave lectures on geothermic technology at the invitation of the Tianjin Municipal Geology Society. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 10 Apr 80 SK]

TRIPARTITE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT--Hong Kong, 15 Apr--Construction Materials (Hong Kong) Ltd. has negotiated a contract to quarry in China, it was announced here today. In an unusual three-country tie-up, the group will establish a high capacity rock crushing plant in China and supply top grade concrete aggregates and other quarry products to Hong Kong. The company will supply the technology, finance and equipment for the venture as well as maintaining key operating supplies. China will supply land, the stone deposit and the labour to operate the plant to agreed standards, following a period of training to be carried out by construction materials staff. Key Chinese staff will also be sent to Australia for training in a plant base there. China will also have the right to purchase up to 20 per cent of the production at an agreed rate. The plant, to be located at Woo Shek Koo quarry in close proximity to the Hong Kong border, has a production capacity of about 300 tonnes per hour. It is expected to produce approximately one million tonnes of quarry products per annum commencing in the second quarter of 1980. [Hong Kong AFP in English 2033 GMT 15 Apr 80 OW]

RENMIN RIBAO ON PAKISTAN'S REJECTION OF TALKS WITH KABUL REGIME

06240926 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA)--The Pakistan Government decision rejecting a Moscow-inspired Kabul proposal for talks with Pakistan on normalization of relations is a reasonable decision, says a PEOPLE'S DAILY commentary today.

The commentary says, President Ziaul Haq reaffirmed on April 21 Pakistan's stand of adhering to the decision of the Islamic foreign ministers conference not to recognize the present regime in Afghanistan as long as Soviet troops remain in that country. This is a rebuff to Kabul's proposal and reflects the principled stand of the Pakistan Government for the realization of stability, peace and security in southwest Asia.

The commentary says, the Kabul regime in its five-point proposal calls for bilateral talks with Pakistan and Iran and a "regional peace conference" for the normalization of relations in the entire region but without mentioning the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Apparently, this is not a casual negligence.

Nearly four months have elapsed since the Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan. The Soviet move not only violated the independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan, but endangered the security of southwest Asia, particularly Pakistan and Iran. For the sake of peace and security and normalization of the situation in this region, the problem of the Soviet troops withdrawal cannot be avoided, the commentary notes.

The Moscow-inspired five-point plan, the commentary points out, only serves to show that the Soviet Union has no intention at all to solve the Afghan problem and relax tension in southwest Asia. It also serves to expose further Moscow's ambition to occupy Afghanistan for a long time and continue its southward expansion with Afghanistan as a springboard.

INDIAN JANATA PARTY CRITICIZES SOVIET AFGHAN STANCE

06211237 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 21 (XINHUA)--The Indian Janata Party pointed out Sunday that the Soviet presence in Afghanistan was "a common threat to all the countries in Southeast Asia," according to a New Delhi report. The Janata Party made the criticism in a resolution adopted at a convention in Bombay. It demanded that the Indian Government end its "passive acquiescence in the military occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union" urged that India "work actively for mobilizing world public opinion to effect the withdrawal of Russian forces from Afghan soil."

Former Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai was reported to have told reporters in Bombay yesterday that the Russians would have to ultimately withdraw from Afghanistan. He said that the Afghans had a strong tradition of guerrilla warfare. "If the Russians failed to vacate in due time," Mr. Desai said, "the chances are that they would meet the same fate the Americans did in Vietnam."

EEC NATIONS TO TAKE JOINT ACTION ON IRAN

OW221862 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 22 (XINHUA)--The EEC countries today decided to take joint action against Iran in response to the U.N. call for added pressure on Iran so as to gain the freedom of U.N. hostages, according to a Luxembourg report. The decision was made at a two-day EEC foreign minister's conference ending in Luxembourg today.

The measures include a reduction in diplomatic staff of the embassies of the EEC countries in Tehran, to be implemented immediately. Economic sanctions would follow if this diplomatic move failed to enable the Iranian authorities to release the hostages, the report said. The decision, made on the basis of a two-stage plan drawn by Britain, will be put into effect by May 31 so as to allow national parliaments to pass the necessary legislation.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER REVIEWS POLICY ON IRAN, AFGHANISTAN

OW191628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Paris, April 17 (XINHUA)--French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet said today that the events in Afghanistan were "of particular gravity because they impair the independence of a people, happen in a major strategic zone and endanger the principles and equilibrium for setting up world order in the past 15 years."

He made the statement while opening the foreign policy debate in the French National Assembly. By intervening in Afghanistan, he said, the Soviet Union "jeopardizes the equilibrium and security of this part of the world." He continued that in this crisis, "France follows a clear and realistic policy, that is: It neither yields to the fait accompli, nor participates in the escalation of confrontation." For France, the objective to be attained remains the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and the assumption of necessary commitments by the big powers and the neighbouring countries to see to it that Afghanistan may not constitute a stake or threat to anybody. Meanwhile, he said, France hopes to maintain dialogues with the Soviet Union as they are particularly important in time of crisis. That is why France invited Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to visit France from April 23 to 25, he said.

Referring to the American hostages in Iran, Francois-Poncet stated that France condemns such action despite its friendship for the Iranian people. Nevertheless, the solidarity which unites France with the United States cannot exempt France from deciding itself, and at the opportune moment, on measures it believes to be the most appropriate and effective. Francois-Poncet emphasized, "The French foreign policy is not determined in the light of what the other countries think or say, it is independent."

Dwelling on the conflict in the Middle East, Francois-Poncet reaffirmed the French Government position concerning the right of the Palestinians to their motherland and the necessity of Israel's evacuation from the occupied territories.

We pointed out that France does not try to damage the result of the Camp David negotiations, but it rests with France to indicate what it believes to be correct and necessary in the interest of peace.

L'UNITA REPORTS DENG XIAOPING 17 APR PRESS CONFERENCE

LD251519 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 18 Apr 80 pp 1, 17

[Fenice Post dispatch: "Lengthy Meeting With Deng Xiaoping on International Issues; Dialog on Most Delicate Topics; Positive Assessments From Berlinguer"]

[Excerpts] Beijing--In the morning, 15 minutes before meeting with the Italian delegation, Deng Xiaoping also made his opinion known. On meeting with the journalists, he broke the ice by saying: "I cannot shake hands with all of you present. You are a very large group of journalists. This demonstrates a great interest in the resumption of relations, which were interrupted for many years, between our parties. We Chinese communists are very pleased with this step. So too are the Chinese people. I believe that the Italian people are, too. How many communists are there among you journalists following the delegation? Half? Less than half?"

Some voices replied: "Less...."

"But do the majority of you agree with the resumption of our relations?" Deng asked.

Further voices replied: "Yes... All of us... Everyone...."

"I am very pleased," Deng Xiaoping continued. "Not only in Italy, but in Europe and throughout the international communist movement and in international life, the PCI occupies an important position. It is a major force for mankind's progress, for world peace, stability and security. The CCP's aim is also mankind's progress. In an international situation as grave as the present, the most important task consists precisely of guaranteeing peace, security and stability. Therefore the resumption of these relations, which have already been good in the past, is of great importance. As from today we are starting again to exchange our opinions. We therefore attach great importance to the visit of the PCI Central Committee delegation led by Comrade Berlinguer and by Pajetta. Naturally our two parties have differing opinions on broad issues. But this is not important. What is important is to seek points in common and to make joint efforts.

[Question] Why is the resumption of CCP-PCI relations taking place now?

[Answer] Both parties are faced with the same international problems and want everyone to make an effort to resolve them. When we say everyone we do not mean only the communist parties.

[Question] What is your opinion of Eurocommunism?

[Answer] We are in a phase of research. I believe that the European communist parties too are carrying out investigations. We are in Asia, thousands of kilometers away from Europe. But we are very interested in seeking innovations. Everything should always be tested through practice.

[Question] What are the divergences between you and the PCI?

[Answer] In the past there were so many divergencies....

[Question] And now....

[Answer] Now? We set these divergencies aside.

[Question] Are there any, or not?

[Answer] Of course there are differences, but they are less important than in the past.

[Question] Could you point to a few?

[Answer] It is difficult to discuss them.

[Question] What do you think of the PCI's attitude during the attack on Vietnam?

[Answer] It is unimportant.

[Question] Does the Chinese leadership group still consider war inevitable?

[Answer] We still maintain that sooner or later war will break out. But it is possible to maintain peace for a fairly long time. China hopes that war will not break out for at least 20 years.

[Question] Is detente reversible?

[Answer] It can be achieved. But it remains to be seen with what method. In a word, it will be difficult to live through the eighties.

[Question] You now talk about the "international communist movement," an expression which you have used only rarely of late....

[Answer] This term has always existed, ever since Marx' time. When did you realise that we had abolished it?

[Question] It has not been mentioned for several years....

[Answer] Because we were talking about other things, not about the international communist movement. Now I am talking about the reestablishment of the comradely friendship between the CCP and PGI.

[Question] Is Zhao Ziyang's recent appointment as vice premier of the State Council a prelude to your retirement?

[Answer] It is not up to me to resolve this issue. Be that as it may, he is a vice premier who presides over the State Council's day-to-day affairs.

[Question] What do you think of the present situation, of the dispute between China and the Soviet Union?

[Answer] We have already emerged from the level of dispute.

[Question] What do you mean?

Here Deng once again put forward the Chinese viewpoint "they have sent troops to our border. They are provoking incidents around us, in Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, and recently in Afghanistan. We are exposed to the Soviet Union's grave threats. So it is not a matter of the usual disputes."

1. 24 Apr 80

G 4

PNC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

He was asked: "Are your relations with the United States a tactical move, either temporary or long-term?"

On this point too his stance was well known: "It is not a short-term, but a long-term option of a strategic nature."

The conversation ended here. One final observation: Chinese newspapers, radio and television are still devoting a great deal of space to the PCI delegation's visit. Yesterday RENMIN RIBAO published the text of the speech which Berlinguer delivered at Beijing University on Wednesday.

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER LEADS BRITISH GROUP ON VISIT TO CHINA

Meted By Gu Mu

04222038 Beijing XINHUA in English 1832 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 22 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Gu Mu met and hosted a banquet in honour of a delegation from the British Consultants Bureau led by its president, the Duke of Gloucester, here this evening. The delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the State Capital Construction Commission. The Duke of Gloucester is first cousin to Queen Elizabeth II.

In his speech at the banquet, the Chinese vice-premier said that in recent years, China and Britain had carried on much fruitful cooperation in the political, economic, trade, cultural and scientific-technological fields. "The consultation business is a new field of our economic cooperation," he added. He pointed out: "The continuous consolidation and expansion of our cooperation is not only in the interest of our two peoples, but also conducive to the preservation of world peace."

In reply, the Duke of Gloucester said that during his delegation's current visit to China they had exchanged views with Chinese counterparts on technical questions of common interest. He expressed confidence that both sides would contribute to promoting cooperation between Britain and China on the basis of mutual benefit.

British ambassador to China, Mr. Percy Cradock, attended the meeting and banquet. Also present on the occasion were Li Jingzhao and Zhao Wucheng, vice-ministers of the State Capital Construction Commission, and Han Kehua, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Earlier this afternoon, the Duke of Gloucester and other British guests gave an account of the British Consultants Bureau to Chinese engineers and designers.

Meets Hua Guofeng

04231252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)--Premier Hua Guofeng met with the Duke of Gloucester, president of the British Consultants Bureau, in the Great Hall of the People here today.

1. 24 Apr 80

G 5

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

Extending a warm welcome to the Duke, who is visiting China for the first time, Premier Hua said that in recent years governmental and non-governmental contacts between China and Britain had increased and relations between the two countries had been developing very well.

The duke told the Chinese premier that Britons regarded China as a friend. He said he hoped the two countries would make efforts to help each other, and Premier Hua agreed that to strengthen Sino-British understanding and cooperation would be beneficial to both sides.

The premier also explained China's modernization programme to the Duke.

Also present at the meeting were the British ambassador to China, Mr. Percy Cradock, the Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, Han Kehua, and vice-minister of the State Capital Construction Commission, Li Jingzhao.

Attends British Envoy Reception

OW231806 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)--British ambassador, Mr. Percy Cradock gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the visiting delegation from the British Consultants Bureau led by its president, the Duke of Gloucester. Among those attending were Chinese Vice-Premier Gu Mu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Kehua, and Vice-Ministers of the State Capital Construction Commission Li Jingzhao and Zhao Wucheng.

Ambassador Cradock, the Duke of Gloucester and Vice-Premier Gu Mu proposed toasts to the steady development of friendship and cooperation between the Chinese and British peoples.

This afternoon the delegation toured the Great Wall and the Underground Palace of Ding Ling, one of the Ming Tombs. The Duke of Gloucester will leave Beijing for a visit to Xian City tomorrow.

BRITISH STANDARDS DELEGATION PETED IN BEIJING

OW231808 Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)--Xu Liangtu, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission, hosted a banquet here this evening in honour of Dr. G.B.R. Feilden, director general of the British Standards Institution, and Dr. E.N. Eden, head of Metrology, Quality Assurance, Safety and Standards Division of the British Department of Trade. They had a friendly conversation during which they hailed the new stage in cooperation in standardization between China and Britain.

The British guests arrived here on April 17. Since then they have held discussions with Xu Haofeng, vice-chairman of the China Association for Standardization, and signed an agreement of cooperation between the China Association for Standardization and the British Standards Institution and a protocol of the items for cooperation in 1980. The 5-year-term agreement stipulates that the two sides will exchange information, visits by specialists and experience.

1. 24 Apr 80

G 6

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

SPAIN NOTES INCREASED SOVIET PRESENCE IN CANARY ISLANDS

OW191256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Madrid, April 18 (XINHUA)--The chairman of the Defence Commission of the Spanish Senate said that he is going to ask the government to reduce the Soviet presence and the Soviet fishing concessions in the Canary Islands greatly, the daily PUEBLO reported here today.

The senator, Alberto Ballarin, said that too many Soviets, some 25,000, are now seen in the Canary Islands and are found engaging in extra-fishing activity which has to be reduced, he added.

The remark of the senator came after the press reported that the Soviet Union has been increasing its activity in the islands at a brisk pace in recent months, including the transit of Soviets and Cuban soldiers to Africa and the haunting by a large number of Soviet fishing vessels equipped with sophisticated electronic devices.

SWEDISH LEFT PARTY (COMMUNIST) TO BOYCOTT PARIS MEETING

OW211610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Stockholm, April 21 (XINHUA)--The Central Committee of the Swedish Left Party (Communist) decided yesterday not to participate in the meeting of European communist parties scheduled to be held in Paris later this month.

Lars Werner, chairman of the party, said that according to the agenda, the meeting will not discuss the issue of Afghanistan. "If we should go to Paris we would have to raise that issue and the split between European communists would come to the fore," he said, adding, "In these circumstances, we shall not attend the meeting."

CULTURAL DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO SWEDEN

OW230221 Beijing XINHUA in English 0215 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Stockholm, April 22 (XINHUA)--The Chinese cultural delegation led by Li Baoqiu, vice-director of the Ministry of Culture, left here for home today after its two-week visit to Sweden.

During its stay, the delegation has visited Swedish song and dance troupes, theatrical and film-making institutions, museums and libraries and schools and universities. They exchanged experiences with their Swedish colleagues working in cultural and educational fields.

The delegation, which arrived here on April 9, was received by Swedish Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs Janerik Winstrom on April 15th. The Swedish Foreign Ministry gave a dinner in honour of the delegation. Cao Keqiang, Chinese ambassador to Sweden, gave a reception on April 17 for the visit of the delegation.

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES LEAVES FOR POST IN IRELAND

OW220834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0829 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 22 (XINHUA)--Li Tianmin, charged'affaires ad interim of the newly-built embassy of the People's Republic of China in Ireland, left here this morning for his post.

I. 24 Apr 80

0 7

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

VICE PREMIER FANG YI MEETS PRG PUBLISHER

04211702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 21 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Fang Yi met here this afternoon with Dr. Heinz Gotze, managing director of the Springer Publishing House in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Springer is one of the largest publishers of scientific and technological works in the world. It is noted for its publications on medical science and mathematics. It began publishing works by Chinese scientists last year.

Dr. Gotze is currently in China to discuss cooperation with Chinese scientific and medical circles, the joint translation and publication of works by the Chinese mathematician Hua Loo-geng and works on genetics.

During their meeting this afternoon Vice-Premier Fang and Dr. Gotze expressed the desire to develop cooperation. Present at the meeting were Jiang Ming, vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, Yu Wen, secretary general of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Ding Bo, manager of the China National Publications Import Corporation.

TAN ZHENLIN MEETS PRG PARLIAMENTARY GROUP

04221846 Beijing XINHUA in English 1921 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 22 (XINHUA)--Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this afternoon with Mr. Bruno Brandes, chairman of C.D.U. Parliamentary Party Group in Lower Saxony, West Germany, and his party.

Mr. Brandes and his party arrived here on April 18 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. The following day evening, [as received] they were guests of honour at a banquet given by Xie Li, secretary general of the institute.

TAN ZHENLIN MEETS NORWEGIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

04191544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1536 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 19 (XINHUA)--Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, had a cordial conversation this afternoon with a delegation from the Norway-China Friendship Association. The group is led by Kjetil Kram, president of the association.

Vice-Chairman Tan Zhenlin spoke highly of the valuable work done by the association in promoting mutual understanding and friendship between the people of the two countries.

Xie Bangding, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, was present.

ROMANIA NOT TO ATTEND PARIS CP CONFERENCE

00231920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1911 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Bucharest, April 23 (XINHUA)--The Romanian Communist Party told the Polish United Workers' Party, one of the sponsors of the forthcoming conference of European communist parties, that "conditions essential for its participation (in the conference) are lacking".

In a letter to the Polish party's Central Committee published in the newspapers here today, the RCP Central Committee said that it came to this conclusion after it had most carefully studied the invitation to participate in the conference of European communist and worker's parties on peace and disarmament to be held on April 28 and 29 in Paris.

The letter says that it is true that the communist parties should pay particular attention to the questions of halting the arms race, reducing armaments and initiating a new policy of peace and detente. "However, only when proceeding from all the factors which have led to the deterioration of the international situation, from the specific conditions related to the progress of the world politics and from the ways of overcoming these negative phenomena can good results be achieved."

It says, "A conference of European communist parties, even with a limited aim, should be held on the basis of solid preparations. Only such a conference can attain the goal laid down by consensus through consultation. It is widely known that controversy and differing views exist among the communist parties on international issues including problems concerning the world revolutionary movement. This makes ample preparations for the conference all the more necessary. However, the proposed Paris conference lacks such solid preparations. It does not intend to answer the acute problems in the present-day international life, with which people of all countries are concerned, nor does it intend to work out concrete measures needed for solving these problems at the earliest possible date, though it has included in its agenda issues of utmost importance."

The letter points out that "to realize detente and safeguard the independence and security of the people of all countries, it is necessary to discuss realistically and deeply and with the highest sense of responsibility the most complicated issues arising from the present-day international life, and to organize all nations and people to take unified actions to solve these problems."

The Romanian Communist Party, the letter says, believes that a meeting of the European communist parties, even one with limited purpose, should be convened after having bilateral contacts, discussions and consultations between the parties and taking into consideration the stand and viewpoints of each party with due respect for the principles and criteria governing relations between the parties. If the Paris meeting is to be held for the adoption of a document which is not jointly prepared, then the Romanian Communist Party believes that conditions essential for its participation are lacking."

The letter goes on to say: "We would like to emphasize our belief that many European communist parties are playing a vital role in the life of their own countries as well as the political life of this continent, and that to call a conference without their participation cannot not promote solidarity. Needless to say, if certain parties are willing to pay any price to go to the proposed conference and object to the proposal to put off the holding of the conference to a later date and make conscientious preparations, they have the right to do what they think is right. According to the principles governing relations between parties, participation or non-participation in the proposed conference should in no way affect the relations of cooperation between the parties and should not in the least impair their international solidarity."

The Romanian Communist Party is determined to make unrelenting efforts in the future to strengthen its solidarity and cooperation with the communist parties and workers' parties, with socialist parties and social democratic parties, with other political parties and all revolutionary forces dedicated to democracy and progress and with all people dedicated to and working for world peace, the letter says. "It will base such cooperation firmly on the principle of completely equal rights, respect for national independence and state sovereignty, non-interference in others internal affairs and mutual benefit."

In conclusion, it says: "The Romanian Communist Party categorically reiterates its determination to dedicate its best efforts to the sublime aspiration for independence, security and peace of the peoples."

ROMANIA TO RECEIVE INCREASED OIL SUPPLY FROM IRAN

OW231302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)--Iran will increase oil sales to Romania by 60,000 barrels a day, bringing the daily total to 100,000 barrels, the official Iranian news agency PARS announced today. The agency quoted a spokesman of the Oil Ministry as saying that "Iran will export to Romania the extra oil needed by that country".

It said that the contract for delivery of the oil was signed on April 20 by Iranian Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'inefi and Romanian Deputy Commerce Minister Ion M. Nicolae, who led a negotiating team to Iran last week.

Romania, with a well-developed oil industry, imports crude oil from the Middle East to process and export petroleum products.

ROMANIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES LIBYAN SPECIAL ENVOY

OW121544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] Bucharest, April 12 (XINHUA)--Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu held that efforts must be made to promote the cooperation and unity among the Arab countries to solve problems in the Middle East. His statement was made yesterday during his meeting with Libyan Head of State Colonel Mu'amar al-Qadhafi's special envoy Ahmad Shakhati who is visiting here.

During the meeting, they exchanged views on the further development of relations between the two countries and on some of the present international issues.

1. 24 Apr 80

H 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
EASTERN EUROPE

President Ceausescu reaffirmed Romania's consistent stand towards the Middle East situation. He held that all Israeli troops must be withdrawn from the occupied Arab territories so as to realize an all-round, just and lasting peace in the Middle-East and solve the Palestine problem, including the establishment of an independent Palestine nation, and to maintain the national independence and territorial integrity of all Middle East countries.

XINHUA NOTES DEVELOPMENT OF U.S.-HUNGARIAN TRADE

OW141352 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Budapest, April 13 (XINHUA)--The total volume of trade between Hungary and the United States went up by 15 per cent last year, with Hungarian exports to the U.S. up 42 per cent to 115 million dollars.

The increase was due to the most-favoured nation treatment granted to Hungary two years ago, enhancing the competitive position of Hungarian commodities in the United States. The Hungarian Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Istvan Torok made these remarks in an interview with the HUNGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY after the Hungarian-American Joint Economic Council met in Washington from April 9 to 11, during which a protocol was signed.

He said that the present international political situation and its development would produce an impact on economic relations. But the United States wished to continue the trade policy carried out in the past few years and hoped to develop economic relations with Hungary on the basis of mutual benefits, he added.

Newspapers here reported that during the meeting in Washington, the two sides discussed bilateral trade arrangements for 1980-1981, establishment of scientific and technological relations and expansion of the economic ties between the two countries. Talks are going on between the two countries on all-round cooperation in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries.

XINHUA REPORTS DEATH OF CZECH SINOLOGIST

OW121232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] Prague, April 12 (XINHUA)--Academician Jaroslav Prusek, internationally known Czechoslovak Sinologist and sincere friend of the Chinese people, died on April 7 at the age of 71. His funeral will take place on April 15, it was announced in RUDE PRAVO here yesterday.

Prusek studied the Chinese language in Sweden and visited China and made friends with Lu Xun (Lu Hsuan), Guo Moruo (Guo Mojo), Mao Dun and other famous Chinese writers in the 1930's. He was the translator of dozens of great works of Chinese classical and modern literature. For this and his own works on China--"China, My Sister" (1940), "Chinese People in the Struggle for Freedom" (1949) and "The Literature and Popular Tradition of Liberated China" (1953)--the academician was twice awarded the Klement Gottwald State Prize in 1952 and 1954. Titles of honour were conferred on him by German and Swedish institutions of higher learning.

IRAN HALTS OIL SUPPLY TO PORTUGAL

OW191856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 19 (XINHUA)--Iran has decided to stop oil supplies to Portugal following Lisbon's decision to join the U.S. boycott against Iran, the Iranian State Radio broadcast today.

Iranian Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar told the radio that Portugal was the first country to take a hostile attitude towards Iran after Iran stopped oil sales to the United States. He recalled that Portugal had declared in December that it was placing its military air bases in the Azores Islands at the U.S. disposal in case they were needed for an attack on Iran. As a result, he said, "not a drop" of oil had been sold to Portuguese companies since January this year. He said that the economic boycott by Portugal would have no effect on this country, because Iran had practically no trade with Portugal anyway.

IRAQ, MALDIVES ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON AFGHANISTAN, ISRAEL

OW210221 Beijing XINHUA in English 0212 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 21 (XINHUA)--Iraq and the Maldives affirmed in a joint communique yesterday that the two countries called for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Afghanistan, and they held that the Afghan people should decide their own future under a regime of their own choosing, according to a Baghdad report.

The communique noted that a just and durable peace in the Middle East cannot be realized unless Israel completely withdraws from all the occupied Arab lands and all the rights of the Palestinian people including their right to an independent state are restored. The communique, issued at the end of the visit to Iraq by President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom of the Maldives, also condemns Israeli aggression on South Lebanon.

They agreed that the Indian Ocean should be an area of peace free from foreign control and bases.

AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION LEAVES SYRIA FOR AMMAN

OW240154 Beijing XINHUA in English 0158 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Damascus, April 23 (XINHUA)--The Chinese agricultural delegation led by Mao Zhongshi, vice-minister of agriculture, left here for Amman this morning after a five-day friendly visit to Syria.

The delegation was received by Syrian Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reforms Dr. Hamid Musawwar today. During its stay in the country, the delegation visited farms and agricultural research institutes in the provinces of Damascus, Hama, Hama and Tartus and exchanged with Syrian agricultural officials information and experience concerning agricultural development in the two countries.

Chinese Ambassador Lu Weizhao gave a reception here yesterday evening for the delegation's visit.

I. 24 Apr 80

I 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

XINHUA NOTES DISMISSAL OF PDYK PARTY, STATE LEADER

OW211746 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Aden, April 21 (XINHUA)--Abd al-Mattah Isma'il, general secretary of Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of Democratic Yemen, was dismissed from his posts and replaced by Premier 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, according to Radio Aden early this morning. The dismissal decision, based on Isma'il's resignation, was made by the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party at its eighth plenary session yesterday evening.

The radio said that Isma'il could no longer take duties as head of the party and state because of his poor health. It also said, "In view of his position, the session decided to appoint Isma'il as chairman of the Yemeni Socialist Party."

The session elected Premier 'Ali Nasir general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of Democratic Yemen. 'Ali Nasir was chairman of the Presidential Council after the execution of Salim Rubay'i 'Ali, former chairman of the Presidential Council, in June 1978.

In October 1978, Isma'il became general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party after the party was set up. In December 1978, he was elected president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, which replaced the Presidential Council with 'Ali Nasir as its leader.

CHINA, YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC SIGN CULTURAL AGREEMENT

OW231558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1550 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)--A cultural agreement between the governments of the People's Republic of China and the Yemen Arab Republic was signed here this afternoon.

Under the agreement, the governments of the two countries will carry out exchanges and cooperation in the fields of culture, education, science, health, sports, publishing, the press and broadcasting, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Chinese Minister of Culture Huang Zhen and Minister of Information and Culture of the Yemen Arab Republic Yahya Husayn al-'Arashi signed the agreement. They also signed a protocol between the Ministry of Culture of the People's Republic of China and the Ministry of Information and Culture of the Yemen Arab Republic, setting forth a detailed programme in cultural exchange and cooperation for 1980-1981.

The press and cultural delegation from the Yemen Arab Republic led by Minister Yahya Husayn al-'Arashi and Under-Secretary Ibrahim al-Kibsi of its Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will leave here tomorrow to visit Shanghai before going home via Guangzhou.

This evening, Ahmad Muhammad al-Walidi, ambassador of the Yemen Arab Republic to China, gave a banquet in honour of the delegation's visit to China. Among the guests were Minister of Culture Huang Zhen, Vice-Ministers of Culture Liu Fuzhi and Yao Zhongming, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei, Deputy Director of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Liu Jingzhi and Deputy Director of the Central Broadcasting Administration Li Lianqing. They joined the members of the delegation in hailing the daily growth of cultural exchange and cooperation between the two countries.

I. 25 Apr 80

I 5

PRO INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

MOROCCO SEVERS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH LIBYA

OW191526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1914 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 19 (XIN HUA)--Morocco announced yesterday that it was breaking off diplomatic relations with Libya, according to reports from Rabat.

A Foreign Ministry statement said the decision to sever ties with the Tripoli government followed Libya's recognition of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic proclaimed by the Polisario Front along with other members of the Arab "Steadfastness Front".

The announcement came as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Abderrahmane Baddou called the Libyan ambassador to the Foreign Ministry to inform him of the decision.

MOROCCO SEVERS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH CUBA

OW230723 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)--Morocco has decided to cut diplomatic relations with Cuba over its recognition of the Arab Saharan Republic proclaimed by the Polisario, according to reports from Rabat. An official announcement yesterday said that the Moroccan Foreign Minister M'hamed Boussetta informed the Cuban ambassador in Rabat yesterday of the decision to cut diplomatic relations.

Morocco broke off diplomatic relations with Libya for the same reason on April 18.

XINHUA REPORTS APPOINTMENT OF NEW TUNISIAN PRIME MINISTER

OW251826 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Tunis, April 25 (XINHUA)--Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba appointed former National Education Minister Mohamed Mzali as new prime minister and general secretary of the Socialist Destour Party today, according to the TUNIS APRIQUE PRESSE. The appointment was made at a cabinet meeting presided over by President Bourguiba in the Carthage palace.

Hedi Nouira, former prime minister and general secretary of the Socialist Destour Party, has been ill for a period of time [words indistinct] has acted as coordinator of government activities entrusted by President Bourguiba.

SWAPO DELEGATION, MOZAMBIQUE ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

OW181257 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Maputo, April 17 (XINHUA)--A delegation of the Central Committee of the South West Africa People Organization (SWAPO) led by Sam Nujoma visited Mozambique from April 14 to 16 upon the invitation of Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front, the Mozambican paper NOTICIAS reported today.

The national headquarters of the Mozambique Liberation Front issued a communique saying that this visit provided an opportunity for the two sides to effectively exchange experiences and analyse the situations in southern Africa, Namibia in particular. The communique warmly congratulated SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people, for its achievements in the armed struggle for national liberation.

After exposing the plots of the South African racist regime in negotiations for Namibia's independence, the ~~communiqué~~ pointed out that SWAPO is striving hard to guarantee the success of the negotiations "aiming at building a free, independent, democratic and anti-racist country". The ~~communiqué~~ said that SWAPO stressed that it accepts the principle to hold a just, democratic and free election in Namibia under U.N. control; and it also accepts the principle of setting up a demilitarised zone.

The ~~communiqué~~ said that the Mozambique Liberation Front firmly supports the just struggle of the Namibian people against plots of the South African racist regime.

MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT RECEIVES HUANG HUA

06240926 Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Maputo, April 23 (XINHUA)--Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel received Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife He Liliang and their party this afternoon. During the meeting President Samora recalled the cooperation and friendship between the Mozambican and Chinese peoples during Mozambique's liberation struggle, and expressed profound respects for the late Premier Zhou Enlai.

The two sides discussed the situation in southern Africa. Both were of the opinion that the victory of the Zimbabwean people has opened bright prospects for the area. President Samora highly praised China for its support to the struggle of the Zimbabwean people. The Chinese foreign minister said that Zimbabwe's victory mainly was the result of the struggle of its people, and China only performed part of its internationalist duty thanks to the cooperation of Mozambique, Tanzania and other frontline states.

Earlier, Huang Hua had two rounds of talks with Mozambican Foreign Minister Joaquim Alberto Chissano on international situation, especially the situation in southern Africa, as well as relations between Mozambique and China.

CHINA, SOMALIA SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT

06231812 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)--A trade agreement between the governments of the People's Republic of China and the Somali Democratic Republic was signed here today. Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang and Somali Minister of Commerce Ahmed Mohamed Mohamud signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

According to the agreement, the two contracting parties undertake to adopt all possible measures in conformity with the laws and regulations of their respective countries to facilitate the trade contacts between the two countries.

This evening, Minister Ahmed Mohamed Mohamud gave a reciprocal banquet. Among those present at the banquet was Minister Li Qiang.

1. 24 Apr 80

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

J11

CANADA TO APPLY SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN

0W230842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Ottawa, April 23 (XINHUA)--Canada joined the E.E.C. member states today in applying sanctions against Iran. Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan declared that the Canadian Government has decided to take measures against Iran "in parallel with the steps" of E.E.C. member states.

Measures to be taken by the Canadian Government include:

Stop issuing visas to Iranian student applicants outside Canada, except a small group in Iran who have been granted;

Limit the Iranian diplomatic staff in Ottawa to one officer, the charge d'affaires, and require the second officer to leave Canada within 72 hours;

Continue to ban the export of military equipment to Iran, and prevent new export credits to be extended to Iran;

Persuade Canadian oil companies not purchase Iranian oil; and

Try to prevent Canadian companies from entering into new export or service contracts with Iran.

Mark MacGuigan said: "Canada believes that Iran's serious and continuing violation of international law in detaining the United States Embassy hostages requires a concerted international response."

Canada will, he said, consider implementing further measures in the trade field "if diplomatic approaches to be made shortly by Canada and other countries to Iran regarding the hostage situation do not yield satisfactory results by May 17."

NICARAGUAN JUNTA'S NON-SANDINISTA MEMBERS RESIGN

0W231530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)--Alfonso Robelo Callejas, member of the Nicaraguan ruling junta, resigned yesterday, according to reports from Managua. Four days ago, Mrs. Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, another member of the junta, tendered her resignation.

Robelo said he withdrew from the junta because changes in government policy had been made without consensus, and the essential part of unity, which was a factor determining the triumph against the dictatorship of former President Somoza nine months ago, had fallen apart. He held that the restructuring of the State Council announced by the ruling junta on April 21 was an outstanding display of totalitarian etiquette.

Mrs. Violeta Barrios de Chamorro and Alfonso Robelo Callejas are non-Sandinista members of the five-member ruling junta. Mrs. Chamorro is the widow of a leader of the Democratic Liberation Union, an opposition group in the Somoza period, while Mr. Callejas is leader of the Democratic Movement and an influential businessman. Both of them were members of the provisional government formed last June and became members of the ruling junta the month after the dictatorial Somoza regime was overthrown.

1. 24 Apr 80

3 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

As soon as Robelo submitted his resignation, the democratic movement announced a boycott of the Council of State to be founded on May 4 and called on its members to quit their government posts. Since the end of last year, some Nicaraguan political organizations have shown resentment against and worry about the Sandinist National Liberation Front's move to reinforce its own strength and influence in the government, army and trade union and to restrict other organizations. According to the rules issued by the government on April 21, an overwhelming majority of seats in the Legislative Advisory Council will belong to the Sandinist National Liberation Front and other organizations under its control. The ruling junta declared yesterday evening that Robelo's resignation will not lead to any change in the plan for national rejuvenation.

REVOLUTIONARY DEMOCRATIC FRONT FORMED IN EL SALVADOR

OW201618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 20 (XINHUA)--Anti-government organizations in El Salvador announced the setting up of a "Revolutionary Democratic Broad Front" on April 18, according to a report from San Salvador. The formation of such a front is reportedly aimed at establishing a "genuinely democratic" government which will take in "leftwing" revolutionary groups, big trade unions and democratic organizations. General secretary of the front, Enrique Alvarez, said that "if 1979 is the year of liberation for Nicaragua, then 1980 will be a year of liberation for El Salvador." The formation of the front is viewed by local observers as a heavy blow to the country's government. El Salvador has been mounting violence recently. Anti-government armed organizations have cut off traffic in some cities and rural areas, occupied radio stations and assaulted small groups of government troops and police and their outposts. During the past week alone, over 100 people were killed. In cities in the northern part of the country, especially in the Department of Chalatenango, had all been occupied at one time or another. In a raid on Soyapango, a city to the east of the capital of San Salvador, the anti-government forces had killed its mayor and clashed with the armed troops there. Though trying hard to carry out some social reforms, the ruling junta finds itself beset by more and more difficulties.

COLOMBIAN PAPER ON SOVIET MANIPULATION OF CUBA

OW231236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, April 22 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union is stretching its tentacles into Central America and the Caribbean through Cuba, says an editorial department article of the weekly QUION today. The article says Cuba is one of the satellites the Soviet Union uses most frequently for its strategy of imperialist penetration. The Soviet Union is at present infiltrating Central America and the Caribbean through Cuba. It points out that the domestic situation of Cuba has been deteriorating despite the annual massive Soviet aid because of the dispatch of Cuban mercenaries to other countries and other reasons. "The large number of refugees flooding embassies in Havana indicates mounting discontent," it says. In conclusion, the article says underlying the turbulence and conflicts in Central America and the Caribbean are Cuban actions. In face of this situation, the countries of this region, especially Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela which are in the centre of the political cyclone, should take quick action to protect their own interests.

HUA GUOFENG VISITS HOUSING COMPLEXES, FACTORIES IN TANGSHAN

HK240919 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] According to Tangshan LAODONG RIBAO, on the afternoon of April 18, Comrade Hua Guofeng went to Tangshan Municipality for the fourth time and inspected the Hebei residential area, the aerated concrete factory, the No 1 fabricated building materials factory of the Tangshan Municipality No 1 construction company and Zone A of the (Jiechang) Road residential area built with the aid of the Handan municipality No 2 construction company. Accompanying Comrade Hua Guofeng on his inspection tour of Tangshan were: Comrades Gu Mi, Song Yangshu, Zhang Baifa and Jin Ming.

After alighting from the train at 1345 on 18 April, Comrade Hua Guofeng did not stop to take a rest but immediately took a bus to the Hebei residential area. In front of Building No 23, he made some inquiries to the manager of Tangshan Municipality No 1 construction company (Liu Huan), asking about the floorspace of each residential unit. (Liu Huan) told him it is 46.2 square meters. Comrade Hua Guofeng then walked to the balcony and looked about, pointing to a construction site and asking: "That place where you have the scaffolds, what are you building there?" (Liu Huan) said: "We are building a school, some shops, a nursery and the office of the residential committee for the residential complex." Comrade Hua Guofeng nodded and said: "Good." He then asked: Again, "How many buildings have you built? Have any residents moved in yet?" When (Liu Huan) answered that 75 residential blocks had been completed and occupants of 6 blocks had already move in, Comrade Hua Guofeng said: "Let us go and visit the residents." He then walked northeast toward Block B-9.

Comrade Hua Guofeng went to Unit 1 Room 102 and asked the woman of the house (Ma Yuchen) how many people were in her family and whether her new home was comfortable. (Ma Yuchen) said: "The new house is much better than the one we had before the earthquake." When Comrade Hua Guofeng left Room 102, (Zhang Peizhen), who lives in Unit 3 of Block B-8 and who was visiting next door at that time, said excitedly: "Please come to visit my place, Chairman Hua." Comrade Hua Guofeng accepted her invitation with pleasure. (Zhang Peizhen's) residence has two rooms, with a spacious and well-lighted interior. Sitting on the sofa, Comrade Hua Guofeng asked her whether there were adequate gas and heating, what does she use for heating and cooking and whether the rent is high. He also asked how much meat is being supplied her each month. (Zhang Peizhen) replied: "No fixed amount. I buy as I like." Hua asked: "Are vegetables easy to come by?" (Zhang Peizhen) said: "The supply of shallot and spinach is very ample." Hearing this, Comrade Hua Guofeng was very pleased. He then took a look at the room of (Zhang Peizhen) daughter.

When Comrade Hua Guofeng visited the aerated concrete factory, he asked technician (Li Yonglu) about the sources of raw materials used for making aerated concrete blocks. When he learned that over 70 percent of the materials used to produce aerated concrete are coal ash supplied from a powerplant, he said happily: "Utilizing so much coal ash as a raw material is indeed transforming refuse into treasure." Comrade Hua Guofeng then walked onto the wet floor of the casting section in his cloth shoes to observe the casting operation. Last of all, he went up to the raw material section and warmly shook hands with the workers there.

While touring the No 1 fabricated building material factory of the Tangshan Municipality No 1 construction company, he asked the secretary of the party organization in the factory (Qi Jianmin) whether the factory was operating at a loss. (Qi Jianmin) told him the factory realized a profit of more than 200,000 yuan last year. Comrade Hua Guofeng inquired about the quality of the products. (Qi Jianmin) said: "The surface of the big boards is not smooth enough. We are presently working to solve this problem."

At 1600, Comrade Hua Guofeng arrived at the (Jiechang) Road residential area. He inspected the Zone A residential buildings built with the help of Mandan Municipality No 2 construction company. Comrade Hua Guofeng saw that the quality of construction work there was quite good and saw that buildings were being built from the ground up. He was very happy with the flat and straight road. Taking a walk on one of them he said: "Such fine roads. They are indeed easy to walk on." He later walked to a balcony on the first floor of Unit 5 in Block 23, looked at the building carefully and then rode in a car to the processing plant of the construction company, where he was greeted by the workers' warm applause. Veteran worker (Ding Shixiang) cried out excitedly from the crowd: "How do you do, Chairman Hua?" Comrade Hua Guofeng walked a few paces toward him, waved and greeted him: "How do you do?" After a while, Comrade Hua Guofeng waved goodbye to the workers who had lined up on both sides of the way in order to welcome him.

This inspection tour of Comrade Hua Guofeng in Tangshan encouraged the masses of cadres and workers. As a result, they all tried to find out their weak points and chart new courses. They expressed their desire to construct more and better houses quickly in order to accelerate the development of new Tangshan.

That evening, Comrade Hua Guofeng heard the report of the responsible comrades of the Tangshan municipal party committee and gave important instructions on questions of operating procedures, construction of complexes, tree-planting and training of the work force in the course of developing new Tangshan in order to enable more people to have new and better housing facilities in a very short time. Last of all, he asked everyone to do a good job in the construction of Tangshan and the training of people so as to attain great achievements in both the material and ideological fields.

SATELLITE SENSING COMPUTERS USED IN GLACIAL RESEARCH

00240132 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Lanzhou, April 23 (XINHUA)--China has adopted some new techniques in its research in the fields of glaciology and cryopedology. These include satellite remote sensing and computation. China's glaciers and permafrost zones are mainly located in Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, the Qilian Mountain Range and Xinjiang in northwest China. Glaciologists and cryopedologists of the Chinese Academy of Sciences have until recently lacked special instruments and satisfactory means of survey for research on some special subjects.

Beginning last year, scientists at the Institute of Glaciology and Cryopedology here applied computers in calculating the strength of the pile base in permafrost, the thermoregime of the gradedbed in permafrost and the slope stability of a gradedbed. They also studied snow accumulations on the ground and some phenomena of physical geology in the glacial and permafrost areas by using satellite remote sensing pictures and aerophotography. They designed and made a remote-controlled system for the survey of glaciers.

These new techniques have helped in making glacier inventories, selecting routes for new railway lines, forecasting runoff from melting snow and surveying the permafrost along the Qinghai-Tibet Highway.

More accurate data on glaciers and permafrost, such as their temperature, thickness, the ancient permafrost table and buried ice, have been obtained by using a solar penetration radiometers, direct numerical-indicator thermometers with transistor sensors, ice stress gauges, densitometers for snow, gravity survey, supersonic survey, repeated terrestrial photogrammetry, and other new instruments and techniques.

These data were helpful in enabling the characteristics of glacial movement and cryopedologic dynamics to be understood. Most of the instruments were made in China. The scientists at the institute said they were satisfied with them.

CEMENT PLANTS EXPAND PRODUCTION CAPACITY

OW250711 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)--One cement plant has been expanded and three new plants are now being built in China. They have a total designed capacity of 1.35 million tons a year, according to the Ministry of Building Materials. New workshops have been added to the Xiangxiang cement plant in Hunan Province. As a result, its annual designed capacity will rise from 620,000 tons to 920,000 tons. The equipment being installed in the Jinshan, Baimashan and Wushan cement plants has an annual capacity of 250,000 tons, 300,000 tons and 500,000 tons respectively. The plants will soon go into trial production. The state has invested a total of 201.47 million yuan for the construction or expansion of these plants.

A leading member of the Ministry of Building Materials pointed out that it is still important for the existing large and medium-sized cement enterprises to tap their potential through technical innovations. Last year, China expanded five large and medium-sized cement plants adding 910,000 tons to its annual production capacity, a 40 per cent increase over 1978.

A cement production line with a designed annual capacity of 400,000 tons and an exhaust heat power station were added in the 40-year-old cement plant in Harbin, capital of Heilongjiang Province in northeast China. As a result, the plant now has a designed annual capacity of one million tons to become the largest cement enterprise in China. China so far has 48 large and medium-sized cement plants, which produced a total of 24.725 million tons of cement in 1979, an 8.92 per cent increase over the previous year.

SUPPLY DIRECTORS CONFERENCE DISCUSS NEW TARGETS

OW221227 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1417 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Nanjing, 21 Apr--The National conference of the directors of the supplies bureaus defined the targets for the supply task: To further integrate planned readjustment with market regulation and to improve the circulation of materials in order to render better service to all departments in the national economy.

The conference was held from 6-21 April in Nanjing. At the meeting, the directors of the supplies bureaus from all regions and departments discussed the question of how to make the supply task further meet the needs of the development of the national economy and how to reform the supply management system and improve the operation of supplies departments.

All participants held that integration of planned readjustment with market regulation in the supply task is an inevitable trend in the development of the national economy, and is also necessary for the reform of the supply task. Last year, quite a few localities scored marked results in implementing the policy for integrating planned readjustment with market regulation. For example, the Liaoning Provincial Supplies Bureau in 1979 purchased some 1,749 million yuan worth of materials and sold 1,905 million yuan worth, up 13.1 percent and 14.9 percent respectively over 1978. The movement of materials became faster and the costs involved were greatly reduced. Guided by the state plan, Shanghai, Sichuan, Jiangsu and other provinces and municipalities did a good job in market regulation, and their supply activities were very brisk. Therefore, this year, the broad masses of staff members and workers under the supply departments should further emancipate their minds, and vigorously do a good job in utilizing material resources, handling information, increasing the means of supply and give better play to the function of market regulation.

The directors of the supplies bureaus held: While integrating planned readjustment with market regulation, the supplies bureaus should try their best to be flexible with supply material allocation for an efficient supply job. For those goods in relatively abundant supply, no restriction should be imposed, or supply should be according to demand. Those goods in short supply should be rationed, using the coupon system. A change should be made to the old supply procedure under which both planned acquisition and issuance of goods had to be made through administrative region and departmental channels.

For those materials not covered by the plans, it is necessary to organize their marketing and circulation well. For those goods approved by the state for sale by the enterprises themselves, the supplies departments should try to act as sales agents for enterprises, respect their rights to make decisions on marketing their own products, take into full account their economic interests and sign agreements or contracts with them for mutual observance after mutual consultations. The supplies departments should vigorously coordinate the materials supply between various regions and departments, help supply each other's needs and learn from other's strong points to offset their weaknesses. They should further do a good job in running the trade market as a means of production. In this connection, they should act according to local conditions and turn a market into a trade center for a means of production in an area, a province (municipality, autonomous region) or several provinces. The State Bureau of Supplies should make preparations for the establishment of a national trade center. Under the guidance of the state's plan, these trade centers should do a good job in exchanging business information, organizing the ordering of goods, holding sales exhibitions, and in purchasing, marketing, transporting and processing goods on a commission basis, as well as in regulating surpluses and deficiencies.

Without sufficient networks for material supply, it would be impossible to do a good job in regulating the market. The supplies bureaus at all levels should, on the basis of the existing material supply networks in cities and towns, build a set of strong, rationally distributed, and complete supply networks. The establishment of a set of sound local material supply networks in Shanghai is an important reason for the success of its material supply task. At present, there are 113 sales stores in Shanghai Municipality directly run by various companies under the municipal supplies bureau and some 600 sales agencies run by commercial companies, factories, and collectively owned enterprises on behalf of the Shanghai Municipal Supplies Bureau.

The planned supply networks in all localities should be built in accordance with the requirements for economic division, reasonable circulation, and the acceleration of material circulation. The ways of their operation should be diversified. In addition to efficiently handling the planned supplies, they should also actively start the operation of commission sales, and vigorously develop the processing business, including material supply, repairing used goods, leasing machines, instruments and other items.

To fulfill the supply task, the supplies departments should eliminate, in a down-to-earth way, governmental merchants' work style--"Buddhas sitting in temples and quietly awaiting pilgrims,"--cherish the thought of wholeheartedly serving production and the grassroots' level, and strive to supply fair goods, quicken circulation, lower consumption and reduce costs. All supply units should transform themselves into enterprises, strengthen economic accounting, fully tap their potential, lower costs and increase profits so as to achieve good economic results.

REHMIN RIMAO URGES ALL-ROUND DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS

RE231225 Beijing REHMIN RIMAO in Chinese 10 Apr 80 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Persist in All-Round Moral, Intellectual and Physical Education"]

[Text] Various schools at all levels have already scored outstanding results in persisting in all-round moral, intellectual and physical education and have worked hard to improve the quality and quantity of education. Shanghai's Dajing Middle School which we wrote about on 10 April, is a relatively good example. However, some schools are still too busy to take care of grasping moral, intellectual and physical education. Some neglect physical education and are not doing well in grasping moral education. Although some schools attach relatively great importance to intellectual education, they often get half the result with twice the effort, since they are isolating intellectual education from the other two. We must attach importance to this situation and solve these problems as soon as possible.

According to the experiences of some schools, it is necessary to understand and solve several problems in order to uphold all-round moral, intellectual and physical development.

First of all, we must properly understand the relationship between cultivating capable people and all-round moral, intellectual and physical education. Some comrades believe that Lin Biao and the "gang of four" caused very great sabotage to intellectual education and that the demand for cultivating capable persons for building the four modernizations is currently very pressing. Therefore, they concentrate all forces on grasping intellectual education without attaching importance to moral and physical education. Although it is right for these comrades to attach importance to intellectual education, their viewpoint is a bit one-sided. We can cultivate qualified people for the four modernizations only upholding all-round moral, intellectual and physical development in education. Our four modernizations are socialist modernization carried out under party leadership. Thus, it is necessary that we cultivate capable people who can spontaneously support party leadership, remain on the socialist road and possess the spirit of serving the people and contributing to the four modernizations. This is the task of moral education. [paragraph continues]

Modern constructive people must master rich and modern scientific and cultural knowledge-- this is the task of intellectual education. We cannot call them "capable" if they lack knowledge in this aspect. Everything needs hard work, whether it is probing into and mastering modern scientific and cultural knowledge or applying this knowledge in actual practice. Without a strong physique, we cannot be competent, nor can we be called "capable." It is the task of physical education to solve this problem. Therefore, we must persist in all-round moral, intellectual and physical education. None of these is dispensable.

Second, we must properly understand the relationship between moral, intellectual and physical education, three aspects of an entity which are related to one another and which speed up the development of one another. We cannot grasp intellectual education in isolation from moral and physical education. The development of intellectual education will undoubtedly be speeded up if moral education is well grasped and the students have a correct political orientation, have established correct motive for learning and cultivated a lofty character. In grasping physical education, we not only can enable the students to capture the fortresses of science and culture with their vigorous efforts and strong determination, but physical education itself can also enable them to obtain more cultural knowledge. Regarding intellectual education, we must certainly grasp it well and firmly. It is correct for schools to demand that students do well in their homework and studies, but they should also pay attention to avoid assigning too many tasks. If we pay no attention to student health and their ideological and political education and only force them to do a lot of homework, their academic achievements will not be consolidated and persistent even if they are improved for a certain time. This is not advantageous for grasping intellectual education in the long run.

Third, it is necessary to properly understand the relationship between all-round moral, intellectual and physical development and teaching in the light of student aptitude. Achieving all-round moral, intellectual and physical development is a suitable general requirement for all students. We must demand that students work hard to be good in ideology, academic achievements and physique. However, since students all possess characteristics of their own, we must pay attention to teaching them in the light of their aptitudes whether in carrying out moral, intellectual or physical education. That is to say, we must carry out education and guidance according to the different types of students and not treat them all with just one formula. For instance, it is worth studying the problem of schools which demand that students be good at all subjects before they are considered to have obtained good academic achievements. Why are they not considered to have obtained good academic achievements if they get very distinctive results in one or two subjects and average results in the others? We must also pay attention to seeking truth from facts in demanding good ideology and physical condition, and not set inappropriate or overly high demands. Otherwise, it will not be advantageous for discovering, selecting and bringing up capable people. It is wrong to set the all-round development of moral, intellectual and physical education against teaching students in accordance with their aptitudes. It is also wrong to merely lay stress on all-round development and neglect teaching students in accordance with their aptitudes or vice versa.

Persisting in all-round moral, intellectual and physical education is a problem which all comrades of the current education front must work hard to seriously solve. We hope that all places will pay attention to summing up experience in this aspect to improve the knowledge and the quality and quantity of education so as to enable our education to further meet the demand of building the four modernizations.

1. 24 Apr 80

L 7

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

XINHUA CALLS FOR DISCOVERING, USING TALENTED PEOPLE

OM232120 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1307 GMT 23 Apr 80

[XINHUA commentator's article: "Exploit the Human Resources of Talented People"]

[Text] Tianjin, 2. Apr--The Tianjin Foreign Language Institute has augmented its teaching staff by publicly recruiting a number of foreign language teachers and translators from among the underutilized people in society. This once again proves that there are many talented people in our country, but that some of them have been overlooked. We have some shortcomings in our personnel system, particularly because the poisonous influence of the ultraleftist line pushed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," remains. The Tianjin Foreign Language Institute's method however, has opened a way for exploiting the human resources of talented people.

Guyang Xiu, the Song Dynasty's grand master of prose, once said: "Men of extraordinary wisdom and resourcefulness, of great talent and bold vision, are more often than not those who remain in hermitages. There must be some who remain unknown until they die of old age only as vendors and butchers in remote mountains or forests." He was referring to a feudal society where man oppressed and exploited man. The establishment of the socialist system has opened a wide vista for exploiting the human resources of talented people. Since people's minds are fettered by some taboos, however, the superiority of socialism has not been given full scope. At present, there are talented people right in front of our eyes and some units either do not want or dare not use them, simply on the grounds that they "do not come from a good family" or that their social relations or personal backgrounds are "complicated." The result is that some talented people are being wasted.

In judging a person we should take everything into account. While it is necessary to judge him by his professional expertise and his wish to contribute his share to the four modernizations. In particular, we have seen that, through years of education by the party, the vast majority of intellectuals have made great progress in raising ideological consciousness and that they do love the motherland, the people and socialism. Only by taking such a view can we break free of ideological restrictions and discover those of talent.

China has entered a new historical period. It is a great task for the people of the whole country to realize the four modernizations before the end of this century. Teaching, scientific research, production and other departments all need large numbers of capable and well-trained people who are determined to dedicate themselves to the four modernizations. We should regard it as an important task for us to discover talented people and use them in a reasonable manner. We should strive to create more methods to train and discover talented people in order to exploit their human resources.

KYODO: DENG XIAOPING LIKELY TO REMAIN ON JOB

OM230851 Tokyo KYODO in English 0728 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 23 KYODO--Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping will most likely remain in his post despite his desire to leave even after the coming National People's Congress session scheduled for August, Chinese sources said Wednesday. The only personnel matter on the NPC agenda will be approval of the appointment of Zhao Ziyang and Wan Li as vice premiers and the dismissal of Chen Xilian and Ji Dengkui from vice-premiership and Wu De from vice chairman of the NPC's Standing Committee, the sources said. The sources also said the Communist Party will hold late this year or early next year the sixth plenary session of the party Central Committee to discuss a long-range national economic development program carried over from the previous session.

ANHUI HOIJI PROVINCIAL MEETING ON EDUCATION

0W232130 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Apr 80 GW

[Excerpts] This station's reporter says: To implement the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, carry out the various tasks put forward by the national conference on education work and enable our province's middle and primary schools to better meet the needs of the four modernizations, the provincial people's government held a provincial meeting on education work from 11 to 18 April in Hefei. (Lan Ganting), deputy secretary of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the meeting. Wei Xinyi, vice governor of Anhui Province, delivered the work report.

The meeting pointed out: In order to bring into better play the role of education in the four modernizations, the areas in which efforts should be made in the education work of our province's middle and primary school will be: Implementing the party's education policy in an all-round way, striving to raise the level of education quality, speeding up the development of education undertakings, realizing as soon as possible the popularization of the 5-year primary school education, reforming the secondary education structure and the system of leadership and management and establishing a system of middle and primary schools that meets the needs of the development of the national economy and reflects the characteristics of our province's industrial and agricultural production. To this end, it is imperative to grasp the following aspects of work well:

1. Adhering to socialist orientation and strengthening ideological and political work in schools.
2. Raising the level of education quality in an all-round way by stressing teaching and studying.
3. Speeding up the development of education undertakings and realizing as soon as possible the popularization of the 5-year primary education.
4. Reforming the secondary education structure and improving the education system.
5. Strengthening and improving the party's leadership over education work.

In speaking about how party committees at all levels should grasp education, Comrade (Lan Ganting) put forward three proposals:

1. It is necessary to grasp the all-round implementation of the party's education policy, adhere to the principles of moral, intellectual and physical development and gear education to the needs of all students. It is necessary to demand that all middle school students, whether they are going on to higher grades or joining in production and construction directly after graduation, receive an all-round development morally, intellectually and physically in order to become both Red and expert.
2. It is necessary to continue to conscientiously implement the party's policy toward intellectuals and to train, build up and strengthen a Red and expert contingent of teachers. In the past, we have relied on this contingent for developing education undertakings and raising the level of education quality.

Today, to bring into play the role of this contingent in the new Long March, it is necessary to take an attitude of respect, reliance, concern and assistance. Showing respect for them is a general demand; relying on them means regarding them as an important force in achieving the four modernizations; being concerned about them means being concerned about their political, professional and living problems; and assisting them means guiding them in advancing along the Red and expert road.

1. It is also necessary to persist in walking on two legs, to carry out the principle of stressing both state-run and collective-run education, to have both education and production departments run schools and to emphasize both ordinary and vocational education and full-time and part-time schools.

FOUR FUJIAN MUNICIPALITIES OPEN TO FOREIGN VISITORS

OW221127 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0202 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, 22 Apr.--The State Council recently approved the opening of Fuzhou, Xiamen, Zhangzhou and Quanzhou municipalities in Fujian Province to foreign visitors.

These four municipalities are well-known as the hometowns of many Overseas Chinese. In view of their plentiful products, beautiful landscape and many tourist attractions, their being open to foreign visitors will help promote foreign trade and tourism.

The State Council simultaneously approved the opening of the county seat of Zhao County in Hebei to foreign visitors.

JIANGSU: XU JIATUN ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Addresses Discipline Meeting

OW220606 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The Jiangsu provincial party committee recently held a provincewide conference on the work of party discipline inspection. Comrade Xu Jiatun gave an important speech at the conference on how to study and implement the guidelines laid down by the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Chu Jiang, secretary of the provincial party committee and first secretary of its discipline inspection commission, presided over the conference. He also gave the summing-up speech of the conference before its conclusion.

The conference held that since the provincial party committee called a provincewide conference on the work of party discipline inspection in April 1979, discipline inspection departments at various levels, under the leadership of party committees, have done a great deal of work. This has played a positive role in rectifying the party's work style; strengthening party discipline; insuring the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies; consolidating the situation of stability and unity; and promoting the development of the four modernizations. As a result, the party's fine traditions and work style have been revived, party discipline has been strengthened, unhealthy practices have been checked and criminal cases have been reduced.

It is necessary to do a good job in rectifying the party's work style and enforcing party discipline strictly, with the stress on upholding and improving party leadership and enhancing the party's fighting capability in order to insure the implementation of the party's political, ideological and organizational lines. A resolute struggle should be waged against all erroneous ideas negating the four basic principles and obstructing, resisting or undermining the four modernizations, and against all activities which violate the law and discipline. Attention should be paid to handling offenses against the law and discipline, as well as to party building and political and ideological education in order to do a good job in rectifying the party's work style and thereby to enhance its fighting ability.

In the above spirit, the conference set the following tasks for discipline inspection departments at various levels to carry out this year:

1. They should assist party committees in supervising and insuring the implementation of the "guiding principles for inner-party political life."
2. They should seriously investigate and severely punish those involved in cases of impairing the efforts at the four modernizations and wage a struggle against all unhealthy tendencies and base ideas and practices within the party.
3. They should do well from start to finish in screening and (handling) cases of discipline violation.

Attends Opera Performance

OW221205 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] On the evening of 21 April, the Changzhou Municipal Wuxi Opera Troupe gave a special performance of the modern opera "Ziluolan" ["Violet"] for delegates currently in Nanjing to attend meetings of representatives of the various unions under the provincial federation of literary and art circles.

Xu Jiatun and Ding Keze, responsible comrades of the provincial party committee; (Qian Jingren), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee; and responsible comrades of other departments concerned saw the performance together with the delegates.

"Ziluolan" is a good opera with an industrial theme. It was created by the Changzhou Municipal Wuxi Opera Troupe to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of new China. It depicts the advanced deeds of (Bao Pu), a young designer of a printing and dyeing mill who, inspired by the party's policies, boldly blazes new trails and works hard to turn out new designs, displaying his lofty attitude of working selflessly for the four modernizations. When the opera was performed in Changzhou, Shanghai and other places, it was well received by the audiences.

At the end of the performance in Nanjing, Xu Jiatun and the other leading comrades went on stage, shook hands with all of the actors and actresses, congratulated them for the successful performance and posed for pictures with them.

Gives Party Lecture

GW221555 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] In order to study, publicize and implement the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the general party committee of organizations directly under the province held a report meeting this morning in the Great Hall of the People in Nanjing. Comrade Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the provincial party committee, gave a party lecture to more than 3,000 party member-cadres at and above departmental level in organizations directly under the province.

Comrade Xu Jiatun first analyzed the (experiences) of organizations directly under the province in studying the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee in the past 2 months. He said: Through studying comrades have gained a better understanding of the party's political, ideological and organizational lines, and especially of the keynote of the 5th plenary session, namely, the question of improving and strengthening party leadership and enhancing the party's fighting capacity, and have increased their confidence in winning the victory of accomplishing the four modernizations in the 1980's. However, the 5th plenary session was very substantial in content, and our study has only just begun.

Then Comrade Xu Jiatun presented three points on how to study and implement well the guidelines of the 5th plenary session:

1. It is necessary to understand in-depth the great significance of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The 5th plenary session further defined our party's guiding ideology for the 1980's and solved in an all-round way (a series of questions) on the party's line in the new period, upholding and improving party leadership, enhancing the party's fighting capacity, putting an end to what amounts in practice to holding a cadre's position for a lifetime, improving the party's rules and regulations, and rectifying party discipline and style.

He talked especially about the important relationship between the party's organizational, ideological and political lines, between the party's democratic centralism and collective leadership, and about the importance of promoting younger people to leading bodies. He stressed that it is necessary to firmly implement the measures adopted at the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

2. It is necessary to achieve a unified understanding on several major historical issues. In the course of study, we should take an historical, (scientific) and realistic approach to these issues. We should do propaganda and education work to guide comrades in uniting and looking forward, concentrate our attention on upholding and improving party leadership and enhancing the party's fighting capacity, do a still better job in the work entrusted us by the party and the people and work with one heart and one mind for the four modernizations.

3. It is necessary to continue to conscientiously study and implement the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and firmly grasp the study of these guidelines as a major task. The organizations directly under the province should set a good example in (the study of the guidelines) for cadres and the masses throughout the province.

The implementation of the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee should begin with the leading cadres at all levels and with each party member-cadre now. Leading cadres should set an example in everything they do and be models for the masses. Every comrade in a leading position should go deep into the reality of life, keep in contact with the masses and lead party members, cadres and the masses throughout the province in doing a good job in all fields of work according to the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and pushing forward industry and agricultural production and construction.

JIANGXI REMO URGES PROMOTION OF MIDDLE-AGED, YOUNG CADRES

HK231210 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Report on JIANGXI REMO commentator's article: "Eradicate the Ideological Obstacles To Promoting Middle-Aged and Young Cadres to Leadership Positions"--date not given]

[Excerpts] The article noted: The fifth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee pointed out that in order to strengthen the party's leadership over socialist modernization, the party's leadership organizations at all levels must strive to absorb those comrades who are capable of firmly implementing the party line, are self-starters and are in the prime of life. Eradicating all kinds of ideological obstacles and adopting practical and effective measures to promote large numbers of middle-aged and young cadres who have both ability and political integrity to leadership posts at all levels constitute a very urgent and significant task placed before us.

The article noted: After the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, the party Central Committee specifically put forth an unwavering and persistent political line--to wholeheartedly devote oneself to the four modernizations. Once the political line was determined, cadres became a decisive factor. To meet the needs of the heavy work involved in modernization and also to insure the long-term continuity of the party's line, principles and policies and the long-term stability of the party's collective leadership, it is highly significant that we meticulously select and train a large number of successors who are in their prime of life to leadership groups at all levels. However, we must also see that because of the shortcomings in the existing cadre system, the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four and the influence of different forces of habit, there are still some obstacles to promoting middle-aged and young cadres to leadership positions. We must make great efforts to eradicate these obstacles.

The first obstacle is that people look down on middle-aged and young cadres. Some comrades still maintain that young people cannot command a situation and cannot possibly shoulder great responsibilities since they are inexperienced. Whenever they talk about selecting cadres and promoting them to leadership positions, they generally cannot remove themselves from the restrictions of grades, qualifications and seniority. They only look at the cadres' qualifications and grades and pay no attention to their actual performance in their practical work and their ability and political integrity.

The article noted: There is in fact plenty of talent among middle-aged and young cadres. Many have actually become capable assistants of veteran cadres in exercising leadership. However, because of the restrictions in qualifications, seniority and ranks and the fetters of all kinds of worn-out concepts, many people have been stonewalled.

Naturally, it takes a lot of training and cultivation for talented people to grow to maturity. We cannot possibly require that they be completely mature right at the very beginning. There is no 100 percent pure gold nor a perfect man. When middle-aged and young cadres first assume responsibilities, it is possible that they will make different kinds of mistakes because of inexperience. However, should we dislike and avoid them for this? Quite the contrary. It is precisely because they are not mature enough that we must pass experience on to them and allow them to become mature as quickly as possible. It is precisely because they are still inexperienced that we must guide them and urge them to acquire experience. It is precisely because they still encounter some difficulties in commanding a situation that we must assist them so they can smoothly launch their work.

The second obstacle is that people are worried that there are no norms. Selecting middle-aged and young cadres and promoting them to leadership positions of course does not mean that we can engage in a great flourish and rashly and recklessly absorb those unqualified people into leadership groups. In fact we must conduct strict tests, adopt methods of integrating the leadership with the masses and promote those middle-aged and young cadres who have both ability and political integrity to leadership positions.

The article noted: Some comrades have looked left and right and are very hesitant over promoting middle-aged and young cadres to leadership positions. An important reason for this is that they are afraid they may be suspected of engaging in the "shock recruiting of party members and the shock promoting of cadres to leadership positions" as advocated by Lin Biao and the gang of four. Proceeding from their counterrevolutionary needs for usurping party and state power, Lin Biao and the gang of four had vigorously engaged in "shock recruiting party members and shock promoting cadres to leadership positions." They drew demarcation lines based on themselves and formed a gang to pursue selfish interests, bringing disastrous consequences to the cause of the party. However, no matter whether we look at it in terms of line, aim, criterion or methods, their practice was conspicuously different from our present selection of middle-aged and young cadres and the promotion of them to leadership positions. How can the two be regarded in equal terms?

We should also point out here that although some comrades have alleged that they are worried that there are no norms, they actually do have a norm in their minds. As a matter of fact, they are still affected by the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. Because of such an influence, they have imperceptibly become an obstacle in promoting outstanding middle-aged and young cadres to leadership positions.

For instance, they still regard those intellectual cadres who have acquired specialities from study and are proficient in professional work as untrustworthy. As a matter of fact, they still regard intellectuals as negative, passive and alien forces. Therefore, they are quite unwilling to assign them to specific posts. Even if intellectuals are assigned to specific posts, their appointments are merely nominal, holding only the posts and not the power. They are used only as figureheads.

As another example, in the eyes of some comrades, those of a good class origin are respectable whereas those of a bad class origin are lowly. They have attached no importance to actual personal performances and did not dare assign to specific posts those comrades of bad class origin and relatively complicated social relations but of great ability and political integrity. They are afraid they might be suspected of disregarding class status and deviating from the class line. If those ideological obstacles are not eliminated, talented people will certainly be suppressed and some who are capable of shouldering important tasks will not be able to display their talents.

The third obstacle is that people tend to evade yielding their place to those who are worthy. Some comrades are unable to comprehend the proposal by the party Central Committee that those veteran cadres who are unable to cope with the duties of their work should take the initiative and yield their posts to middle-aged and young cadres who are in the prime of life. They believe that since they suffered all kinds of tortures during the time Lin Biao and the gang of four ran rampant, they should not withdraw from the historical arena now that the party policy has just been implemented. Regarding the implementation of party policies as conflicting with the training of successors is obviously wrong. There is really no contradiction between implementing party policies and training successors. Both are basically specific manifestations of the party principle of seeking truth from facts.

The implementation of party policies regarding veteran cadres is to seek truth from facts and correct all mistakes. The proposal that some old comrades yield their places to those who are worthy is also seeking truth from facts, because older people are not able to do what they very much want to do. In addition, the arrangements for those old comrades will also be different. Some will withdraw to the second line, others may be appointed as advisers, while arrangements will be made for the retirement of others. However, no matter which category they belong to, none will actually withdraw from the historical arena. They are not withdrawing from being Communist Party members anyway. They should all continue to make their due contributions to the great cause of the four modernizations.

At the same time, we must show concern for and take care of veteran cadres in terms of their political status and living standards. We must respect, cherish and learn from veteran cadres and allow them to have their livelihood assured during their old age.

ZHEJIANG MILITARY DISTRICT LEADERS GIVE PARTY LECTURES

0W231905 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GNT 23 Apr 80

[Text] On the morning of 19 April, Guan Junting, secretary of the party committee and commander of the Zhejiang Provincial Military District, gave a party lecture to more than 800 party members in the headquarters, political and logistics organs of, and units directly under, the provincial military district. Comrade Guan Junting talked emphatically on why it is necessary to put special stress on being a qualified Communist Party member and on how to qualify.

He said: During the Long March of the Red Army, our party members played a very exemplary role. In combat, they always were first to charge and last to retreat. When they were on the move, they always carried several rifles each. When passing through grassland, where food was scarce, party members allayed their hunger with wild herbs, saving grain and salt for the sick and wounded.

He said: The fact that the Red Army was able to overcome countless difficulties and dangers and victoriously arrive in northern Shaanxi was inseparable from the exemplary vanguard role of Communist Party members. Today, our party is leading the people of the whole country in the new Long March toward the four modernizations. The task is greater and more arduous. Every party member must be the first to bear hardship and the last to enjoy comfort. Only in this way can we unite and lead the broad masses to work with one heart and one mind to achieve the great goal of the four modernizations.

Leading comrades of the provincial military district and responsible comrades of the headquarters, political and logistics departments (in Hangzhou) also attended the lecture. Before this, Comrade (Jin Zhongru), adviser to the provincial military district, gave the first party lecture to party members in the same organizations. His lecture was on the character of the party.

The provincial military district plans to have four more party lectures, dealing respectively with upholding the party's political and ideological lines, strictly abiding by party discipline, seeking truth from facts, and democratic centralism. The four lectures will be given by Mou Hanqing, political commissar, Xia Qi and (Meng Keming), deputy political commissars, and (Liao Ming), adviser, of the provincial military district.

BRIEFS

ANHUI SPRING AFFORESTATION--Approximately 1.47 million mu of land had been afforested in Anhui Province by early April this year, an increase of 220,000 mu over the corresponding period in 1979. Meanwhile, aerial afforestation was completed on 280,000 mu of land. More than 147 million trees were planted along roads and rivers and around villages and houses throughout the province, an increase of 25 million trees over the corresponding period in 1979. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Apr 80 HK]

JIANGXI AFFORESTATION--The people in Jiangxi have now planted trees on 3.69 million mu throughout the province including 410,000 mu on slopes, overfulfilling the year's plans by 23 percent. This is an increase of 29 percent over 1979's corresponding period. Since last winter and spring, the leading comrades of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the Jiangxi People's Congress, the Jiangxi government and the Jiangxi Military District have taken [word indistinct] in afforestation in the suburban areas of Nanchang. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 80 HK]

JIANGXI RURAL INCOME--In 1979, the yearend distribution in the countryside throughout Jiangxi had increased by 21 percent over 1978. After purchasing prices were increased, income from agricultural and sideline products increased by 0.3 billion yuan. Due to the increase of the collective income, public accumulations increased by 36 percent over 1978. Each commune member's average income from the collectives increased from 73 yuan in 1978 to 89 yuan, an increase of 22 percent. During the same year, each peasant produced 944 jin of grain, the highest level ever recorded, while receiving 600 jin of grain from the collectives. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Apr 80 HK]

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT--Guangdong's industry front has made a new stride in the first spring of the 1980's. The total value of industrial output in the first quarter increased by 9.8 percent compared with the same period last year. The value of light industrial output increased by 11.9 percent and the value of heavy industrial output increased by 6.3 percent. According to statistics, the net increase in the value of light and textile industrial output in the first quarter amounted to about 76.5 percent of the total net increase in Guangdong's value of industrial output. The total value of output from Guangdong's industry engaged in the processing and fitting of materials supplied by the clients in the first 3 months of this year also increased by about 50 percent compared with the same period last year. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 9 Apr 80 HK]

GUANGDONG COUNTY RICE BLAST--The leading organs in Jiexi County have adopted a series of preventive measures against the early approach of rice blast this year. Rice blast has occurred 40 days earlier than last year. The measures included elimination of the withering seedlings, sterilization of the soil, spraying of seedlings once or twice before transplanting, increased applications of phosphatic, potassium, lime and indigenous miscellaneous fertilizers, and refraining from applying excessive chemical nitrogenous fertilizer. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 9 Apr 80 HK]

HUBEI TEXTILE INDUSTRY--The total value of Hubei's industrial textile output in the first quarter of this year was some 67 percent more than in the corresponding period of last year, the amount of accumulation increased by 92 percent and profits increased 1.25 times. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Apr 80 HK]

HUBEI WHEAT--According to the Hubei Agricultural Bureau and the Hubei Agricultural Science Institute, wheat scabs might occur in Hubei this year. Most of this disease will mainly center on 20 counties along the rivers and lakes. The weather departments forecast that rainfall from mid-April to early May in these 20 counties will increase by 10 to 20 percent over previous years, while rainy days will increase by 2 to 3 days and temperature will rise 1 degree. This kind of weather makes it easier for this disease to occur. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Apr 80 HK]

HUBEI MACHINE BUILDING--The total value of Hubei's machine building output in the first quarter of this year was 45.8 percent more than in the corresponding period of last year. The machine building front throughout the province has accepted the task of manufacturing textile machinery which is worth some 20 million yuan. To promote sales of machinery, the province's machine building system held a machinery fair where some 80 million yuan of machinery was sold. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Apr 80 HK]

HUNAN CHEMICAL FERTILIZER PRODUCTION--In the first quarter this year, Hunan produced a total of 1.15 million tons of chemical fertilizer, up 53.3 percent compared with the same period last year, among which 818,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizers were produced, up 74 percent compared with the same period last year. The production of chemical fertilizers by Hunan's chemical industry department increased month after month in the new year. The output of chemical fertilizers was 337,000 tons in January, 363,000 tons in February and 440,000 tons in March, which in fact surpassed the highest monthly output figure. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Apr 80 HK]

1. 24 Apr 80

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTH REGION

R 1

JIN MING SPEAKS AT HEBEI DISCIPLINE INSPECTION MEETING

HK240938 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 14 apr 80

[Excerpts] The Discipline Inspection Committee of the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee recently held its first plenary session. Provincial CCP committee First Secretary Jin Ming attended and delivered a important speech at the session, saying: Comrade Huang Kecheng delivered a very good speech at the second plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. I hope our comrades will conscientiously study this speech in close connection with Hebei's reality, deepen their understanding of the discipline inspection work and raise their political consciousness.

Comrade Jin Ming added: We must promote stability and unity, make improvements while promoting stability and promote stability while making improvements. We must actively solve problems while promoting stability and unity. We must simultaneously grasp production and solve problems left over by history.

Comrade Li Erzhong, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, also spoke at the plenary session. On behalf of the provincial CCP committee, he announced: Prior to and during the Great Cultural Revolution, Pei Yangshan, (Peng Yunting), (Zhang Honglin), (Qiao Guangzhen) and (Zhou Xewen), principal responsible comrades of the Control Committee of the former provincial CCP committee, were described as an antiparty clique, as the so-called breeding ground for trying to have previous decisions reversed and as so-called sinister see generals. All this was wrong. After conducting discussions, the provincial CCP committee has adopted a resolution on rehabilitating these comrades and repudiating all those slanders and libels. The provincial CCP committee has also decided to rehabilitate all those cadres and their sons, daughters and relatives who were implicated in this case.

After conducting discussions, the plenary session held that during 1980, it is imperative to put stress on promoting the following work:

1. We must conscientiously implement the spirit of the 3th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Committee, and succeed in tangibly shifting the focus of discipline inspection work.
2. We must strengthen education in party spirit and discipline, and supervise and guarantee implementation of the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" and the stipulations about the livelihood, pay and conditions of senior cadres.
3. We must further strengthen work in receiving people's letters and visits and do well from start to finish in solving problems left over by history.
4. We must quicken the pace of establishing and perfecting discipline inspection organs at all levels and energetically strengthen the building of discipline inspection organizations.

In his speech at the plenary session, Comrade Pei Yangshan, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and first secretary of the provincial discipline inspection committee, stressed the ideological building of the discipline inspection committee, saying: To promote the ideological building of the discipline inspection committee, we must now put stress on grasping the following issues: 1) Continue to eradicate the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line promoted by Lin Biao and the gang of four, and further emancipate our minds and set the machine in motion; 2) promote unity--all comrades must keep the whole situation in mind, learn from each other's strong points to make up each other's deficiencies, work with one heart and one mind, forge the closest unity and promote our work; 3) strictly observe the three-point law promulgated by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and take the lead in promoting party spirit; 4) uphold principles and dare to struggle; and 5) correctly enforce party discipline.

HEBEI IMPLEMENTS RURAL ECONOMIC POLICIES, PROMOTES PLANTING

OW221215 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0214 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Shijiazhuang, 22 Apr--According to a report by XINHUA reporter Zhao Deun, recently party and government departments at all levels in Hebei Province have sent out cadres to various rural areas to help implement the document, "views on some matters concerning the implementation of rural economic policies," issued jointly by the Hebei provincial party committee and the provincial people's government. These cadres have helped correct a number of inappropriate rules and regulations, further implement the party's various rural policies, effectively whip up the commune members' enthusiasm and bring about vigorous activity in spring farming.

Now is the season to strengthen wheatfield management and make preparations for sowing late fall crops in various localities throughout Hebei. Because of the serious drought which has hit Hebei since last autumn, seedling growth on Hebei's 39 million mu of wheat-fields is not as good as last year. Strenuous efforts are needed to win a good summer harvest. Also, Hebei's task of sowing 7 million mu of cotton still remains to be done; it should be done well and on time.

All this is closely connected with the implementation of the party's rural policies. However, as for implementing rural economic policies, some of the rules and regulations in the province failed to conform with the guidelines laid by the documents issued by the central authorities. The broad masses of cadres and commune members voiced many complaints.

To solve this problem, the Hebei provincial party committee and the provincial people's government issued the document, "views on some matters concerning the implementation of rural economic policies." After a period of debate, the document was officially put into effect on 23 March. It revised some of the previous rules and regulations.

It clearly points out that private plots should be run by commune members themselves. Commune members may grow whatever they want. Production teams should supply commune members with adequate water and fertilizer for their private plots.

The document reaffirms the new experience of the cadres and masses in various localities in implementing the two documents on agriculture issued by the central authorities. It stipulates that with the exception of cotton, targets in agricultural production are set only for total output value of grain and oil-bearing crops. No targets will be set for sowing acreage.

The cadres sent out by the party and government departments at all levels have gone deep into rural communes and production teams before the busy spring farming season to disseminate and insure the implementation of the party's policies and promote spring farming. Responsible comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government, and more than 100 cadres transferred from various departments, bureaus and offices familiar with rural work, have arrived in various localities to help local authorities carry out their work.

According to statistics compiled by the end of March, about 80 percent of the production teams in the province have set up or improved various types of systems of fixed responsibility in production. Forty-two counties have enforced the system of signing contracts for production and procurement and for supply and marketing.

The action taken by cadres at all levels of going deep into the rural areas to help disseminate and implement the party's policies has further whipped up the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses in production. As of the end of March, 13 million mu of wheatfields have been irrigated, 33 million mu of farmland cultivated, and 7 million mu of stubble land watered in order to overcome drought.

NEI MONGOL OFFICIALS LEAD WAY IN ECONOMY CAMPAIGN

31232320 Hohhot Nei Mongol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Excerpts] According to our reporter (Zhou Huayu) and our correspondent (Lin Yatu), a new practice in which it is praiseworthy to economize and shameful to indulge in waste has initially taken shape in the leading party and government organs throughout the region. Leading personnel at all levels and the vast number of cadres and the masses are working with one heart and one mind to resolutely make new contributions to accumulating more funds for accelerating the program of the four modernizations.

The distinguishing feature in our region, which is engaging in reducing nonproductive expenditures, is that the party committee attaches great importance to the work and leading comrades are taking the lead in encouraging the new practice and setting themselves as examples. Comrade Zhou Hui, first secretary of the autonomous regional CCP committee, put forward concrete suggestions on the issue of how to reduce nonproductive expenditures at the recent enlarged session of the autonomous regional CCP committee. He called on the leading party and government organs at all levels to work out measures to grasp the work realistically and successfully and yield good results as soon as possible.

Since then, the leading party and government organs at regional, league, municipal, banner and county levels have put the work of reducing nonproductive expenditures high on their agenda. The autonomous regional people's government has studied and decided from now on to prevent administrative organs at all levels from increasing their personnel, and to prevent them from wasting administrative expenditures. Secretaries of the autonomous regional CCP committee as well as the chairman and vice chairman of the autonomous regional people's government have decided to return one of their two officially assigned sedans to the collective, and to retain only one car for personal use. Leading comrades, including the secretary general of the autonomous regional CCP committee and directors of the various departments, have decided not to use special cars to attend meetings in other localities when transportation is collectively available. They have decided to be personally responsible for gasoline costs when they go out to movies or to the opera by car.

In order to curtail nonproductive expenditures, the leading party and government organs at all levels have paid attention to important things, but have started their work from little things first and have worked out practical measures for the work. Leading comrades of the party and government organs at all levels have generally improved their work style in leadership and have gone down to the grassroots level to carry out investigations and studies and to simplify and reduce the number of meetings. They have decided to resolutely cancel meetings which are not indispensable, to be fully prepared before meetings which are indispensable, to cut the number of participants and curtail the duration of these meetings as much as possible, and to pay great attention to the practical effect of these meetings. They have also decided not to provide board and lodging service at hostels for the local representatives of a place where a meeting is held, to cut meeting transportation services and other subsidies as much as possible and not entertain meeting representatives with movies and shows by spending public funds.

I. 24 Apr 80

R 4

PRC
NORTH REGION

A large number of party and government organs of various leagues, municipalities, banners and counties throughout the autonomous region have successfully reduced administrative expenditures by carrying out careful calculations such as curtailing purchase expenses and controlling per diem on official trips. A considerable number of leading comrades have taken the lead in subscribing to newspapers and periodicals and have voluntarily paid for long-distance phone calls for official purposes. Some organs have strengthened their efforts to control water, electricity and gas consumption so that both the volume of energy consumption and the total of administrative expenditures have been reduced.

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL INTELLECTUALS HOUSING--The Nei Monggol Regional CCP Committee and the people's government recently approved a 3 million yuan appropriation for the construction of housing for high-level intellectuals of the region's scientific, education, culture and health departments. The appropriation was part of a 3-year plan adopted by the regional CCP committee and the people's government to solve housing shortages for the high-level intellectuals and to improve their living conditions. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 14 Apr 80 OW]

NEI MONGGOL LAMBS--As of early April, lambs that were born and survived in the Nei Monggol Region reached 401,000 head, an increase of 152,000 head over the same period of last year. The survival rate was as high as 89.9 percent. [Mohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Apr 80 SK]

NEI MONGGOL TRAINING CLASSES--In order to implement the guidelines of the fifth plenary session, the party committees of the organizations under the direct control of the Hohhot municipal party committee, Nei Monggol Region, have sponsored rotational training classes for party members. The first training class was opened on 5 April. Bu He, first secretary of the Hohhot municipal party committee, was the first to give party lectures to the class. [Mohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Apr 80 SK]

NEI MONGGOL DESERT CONTROL--Mohhot, 16 Apr--To further control deserts in the northern part of China, recently two scientific desert control research institutes were set up in Nei Monggol Autonomous Region. The first, the Dongkou Experimental Bureau under the Chinese Institute of Forestry Science, is responsible for research concerning the Wulanbute [3527 5695 1580 0735] Desert, one of the major deserts in the country, with a total area of approximately 15 million mu. The second, the In Ju League Desert Research Institute, is in charge of the Kubugi [16565 1580 7871] Desert and the Naosun [3029 3527 4790] sandy land which occupy 40 percent of the total area of In Ju League. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0340 GMT 16 Apr 80 OW]

NEI MONGGOL MEDICAL WORKERS--Mohhot, 20 Apr--Traditional Mongolian medicines have been revived and developed in Nei Monggol Autonomous Region. There are now nearly 4,000 Mongolian medical workers in the region, or 1,000 more than in the pre-Cultural Revolution period. Meanwhile, the region is making preparations to establish a nationality medical college for training more Mongolian medical personnel. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0141 GMT 20 Apr 80 OW]

NEI MONGGOL NATIONALITIES ENSEMBLES--The Naiman Dair League Nationalities Song and Dance Ensemble recently gave a performance in Hohhot Municipality. After the performance, regional party and government leaders, including Jie-wu-gu-le, Peng Hongyu, Bu He, Ke Ligang, Chen Bingyu and Ba-tu-ba-gen, mounted the stage to greet all performers and wish them complete success. [Mohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr 80 SK]

NEI MONGGOL MACHINERY INDUSTRY--The Nei Monggol regional conference of directors of machinery bureaus was recently held. Regional government Vice Chairman Chen Bingyu said at the conference that the machinery industry should render great support to the production capacity of light industry, textile industry and handicraft industry. He said we should insure that the output value and profits of the machinery industry this year are not lower than in last year as required by the state, and we should also urge machinery plants to provide good and advanced machines to light industrial and textile enterprises so as to improve the latter's production capacity. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Apr 80 SK]

NEI MONGGOL METROLOGY SOCIETY--The regional metrology society was recently founded in Hohhot, Nei Monggol. (Wang Jiang), deputy director of the Chinese Academy of Metrological Sciences, made a special trip from Beijing to head a symposium of all members of this society. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Apr 80 SK]

NEI MONGGOL ARCHAEOLOGY SOCIETY--The regional society of archaeology was recently founded in Chifeng County, Nei Monggol. After full consultations were held among the over 140 cultural relics and archaeological workers, (Xu Xiangshan) was elected president of the society. Six other comrades, including (Wen Mao), were elected vice presidents. This society will play an active role in motivating the study of ancient cultural relics of the minority nationalities in northern China and the development of archaeological sciences in the region. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Apr 80 SK]

NEI MONGGOL LEAGUE MEETING--The Alax League CCP Committee recently held its first enlarged plenary session to study the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, and the 10th enlarged plenary session of the 3d regional CCP Committee. This session called on all party members to enhance their understanding of the party's political, ideological and organizational lines, to create a united and stable situation to carry out the four modernizations, to pay attention to the shift of emphasis in the party's work, to implement all party policies, and to improve the ideology and work style of leaders in line with the "guiding principles for inner-party political life." [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Apr 80 SK]

SHANXI REVOLUTIONARY STORY BOOKS--Taiyuan, 19 Apr--Four easy-to-read books with stories of revolutionaries of the older generation have been published by the Shanxi People's Publishing House to help party members and cadres study "guiding principles for inner-party political life." They were compiled and edited by the Organization Department of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee, portraying the noble characters of revolutionaries of the older generation. Another book expounding the provisions in the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" will come off the press in June of this year. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0233 GMT 19 Apr 80 GW]

TIANJI INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT--Tianjin Municipality's total value of industrial output in the first quarter this year fulfilled 24.6 percent of the annual plan, and was 15.7 percent greater than in the same period of last year. Light and textile industries increased by 22.9 percent compared with the same period of last year, while heavy industry increased by only 9.1 percent. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 3 Apr 80 SK]

TIANJI SPRING FARMING--Tianjin's weather this spring has been very unfavorable for agricultural production. The low temperatures and rainy days have turned the soil alkaline and withered wheat seedlings. This has also prevented the wheat from greening again following winter dormancy and affected the growth of early spring vegetables. This year's early spring crops, which were sown 15 days ahead of schedule, include 180,000 mu of spring wheat, 60,000 mu of amber hemp and 2,800 mu of rape, totaling of 2.8 million mu has also been done earlier and better than last year. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 7 Apr 80 SK]

JILIN RIBAO ON TEACHING STUDENTS TO BE 'RED, EXPERT'

SK232326 Changshan Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Excerpts] JILIN RIBAO on 23 April frontpages a report that the CCP Committee of the Jilin Industrial University is strengthening ideological and political work among students centering on education in the four basic principles in order to foster talented people who are both Red and expert. It also carries a commentator's article entitled "An Important Work Which Must Be Done Successfully," which deals with the necessity to earnestly strengthen ideological and political education among students.

The article states: All schools shoulder the honorable task of bring up talented people who are both Red and expert for the four modernizations. In order to accomplish this task, we must without fail conscientiously strengthen the ideological and political work in schools and educate students in an all-round way--morally, intellectually and physically--and lead them on the road of being both Red and expert.

The article states: With the shift in the emphasis of the party's work, all schools have started on a course centering on teaching. Under this condition, ideological and political work should be strengthened, but should not be carried out rashly or through the development of movements. Accordingly, this requires us to change our methods and work style. In addition to conducting political theory classes successfully to educate the students in basic Marxist-Leninist theory, it is necessary to launch more flexible and varied educational programs in order to conduct ideological education in a vivid, vigorous, penetrating and meticulous manner. We should bring into full play the role of CYL organizations and student associations and make them a real link between the party and the students and a genuine assistant to the party in doing political work.

We should also mobilize the broad masses of teachers to engage in ideological and political work. The teachers should not only teach lessons to students but also educate their characters and do ideological work in the course of teaching. In particular, the leaders and political work cadres of schools should change their work style and go deep among students to become familiar with and understand students and act as intimate friends of students. They should set an example by their own conduct. Their deeds should match their words so that they will be looked upon as models for emulation by the students.

Just as spring breezes and rain invigorate life on earth, ideological and political work should be aimed at touching the hearts of the students. In this way a new outlook will appear in the ideological and political work in schools.

SHENYANG PLA COMPANY GUARDS YELLOW SEA ISLET

OW231025 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Newsletter by PLA correspondent (Zhang Guozhong): "A New Generation of Soldiers Who Make the Islet Their Home"]

[Summary] On a small island only 0.3 square kilometers in area in the Yellow Sea is stationed a company of a certain unit of Shenyang PLA units. For more than 20 years, cadres and fighters of the guard company have been replaced from time to time, but the glorious tradition of considering the islet their home, enduring hardship as an honor, being always on the alert and plain living and hard struggle has been passed on from generation to generation.

1. 24 Apr 80

3 2

PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

The company's fighters have built dormitories and roads, reclaimed land for farming and planted trees. Each year they grow more than 70,000 jin of vegetables. They also have built a shooting range, two war-preparedness highways and a wall more than 300 meters in length.

"The new generation of fighters in the company ardently love the small island they are guarding because they fully understand the islet is an outpost of the motherland and that it is closely linked with the motherland's security. They clearly remember that aggressors landed on this islet three times to force their way into the motherland. Evidence of the aggressors' crimes remains on the islet to this day. [Words indistinct] seeing this evidence, the commanders and fighters are keenly aware of their heavy responsibility.

"Since the downfall of the gang of four, the company has started a new upsurge in training. Commanders and fighters are trying to overtake each other in friendly emulation and training hard to perfect their combat skill.

"Since his enlistment less than a year ago, (Zhu Yongjiang) has been a fighter in the company's artillery platoon. The leadership assigned him as a gunner's aide. He has made up for his lack of education and problems with calculations and the (use of formulas), has overcome all the difficulties and become a qualified gunner. He recently achieved excellent scores in a night firing examination."

SHENYANG AIDS IN REHABILITATION OF YOUNG CRIMINAL

OW230716 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Shenyang, April 23 (XINHUA)--A 17-year old orphan in the northeast China city of Shenyang, who was once driven onto the streets and became a purse-snatcher, has been offered a job and his life has been changed for the better.

Jin Shulin's mother died in 1975 when he was only 12. He had to leave his school to look after his sick father at home who had retired. His father, who had a fiery temper, beat him and he ran away and did not return home even after his father died two years later.

Jin Shulin was wandering about in the street destitute, and became a purse-snatcher. He was detained. On his release, he demanded a job.

Having analyzed the plight of the orphan, the local police authorities held that he was intrinsically a good boy, but he had nobody to depend on. If no proper arrangements were made, he would abandon himself to evil ways. The local police station took care of him, offered him food and other things he needed and taught him to read and write while looking for a job for him.

The local paper, the SHENYANG DAILY, carried a report on April 1 under the title, "Who Should Take Care of Him?" The party committee of the Shenyang leather factory where Jin Shulin's father once worked met to discuss the report. The party committee held that it was its duty to educate and bring up the young man though his father had retired before his death.

Learning that Jin Shulin was to be employed, his neighbourhood organizations offered him a coat and 16 metres of cloth for making new clothing. His father's workshop bought him other daily necessities with 80 yuan. The day when he went to work, he told his new mates in the shop: "I will learn and work as hard as you do."

BRIEF

HEILONGJIANG AFFORESTATION--Today is tree-planting day in Harbin Municipality. Over 6,000 cadres and masses from 68 units went to the (Taiyang) Islet on the Songhua Jiang. Some 110,000 trees are to be planted on the islet this spring. Joining the masses in tree-planting activities were leading comrades of Heilongjiang Province, Harbin Municipality and Heilongjiang PLA units, including Chen Lei, Zhao Dexun, Li Jianbai, Wang Luning, and Wang Jinling. Chen Lei, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and governor of the province, stressed that afforestation must be carried out in line with local conditions and with long-term plans. He also called for efforts to step up afforestation which will benefit not only the present but also future generations. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr 80 GW]

HEILONGJIANG RAIN, SNOWFALL--Since 18 April, rain or snow have fallen in all parts of Heilongjiang Province, except for southern Nenjiang Prefecture. Precipitation averaged 10-15 millimeters. The rain and snowfall have been very helpful in the growth of wheat crops. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 19 Apr 80 GW]

JILIN AWARD RALLY--On 12 April, the Jilin Provincial People's Government held an award rally in recognition of the 57 kinds of scientific and technological results achieved by scientific and technological personnel and units of our province during last year. Li Diping, secretary of the provincial party committee; and Vice Governors Dong Xin and Li Shuren attended the rally. Li Shuren made a speech on behalf of the provincial party committee and people's government. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 80 SK]

JILIN WHEAT SOWING--Good progress has been made in wheat sowing in Jilin Province. As of 5 April, some 1.29 million mu of wheat was sown. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Apr 80 SK]

JILIN COUNTY GOLD PANNING--Munchun County, Jilin Province, has urged people to pan gold and has achieved good results. In 1978 and 1979, 87 liang and 126 liang of gold were panned respectively. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Apr 80 SK]

JILIN GOLD, SILVER PURCHASES--Since the beginning of March, people throughout the province have been vigorously selling gold and silver to the people's banks in various parts of the province. According to statistics, the amount of gold and silver purchased by the banks in March was some five times greater than the same period of last year. In only 1 day, Yushu County People's Bank purchased more than 50,000 grams of silver. Huinan County People's Bank purchased 20,621 grams of gold, 21,120 grams of silver and 1,391 silver dollar coins in 29 days. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Apr 80 SK]

LIAONING FINANCE SOCIETY--The Liaoning provincial societies of finance, accounting and abacus accounting were established in Shenyang Municipality 12 April. Vice Governor Wang Jiyuan was elected honorary president of the society of finance. The societies of accounting and abacus accounting also elected their respective presidents and honorary presidents. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Apr 80 SK]

LIAONING WRONG VERDICTS REVERSED--In the spirit of seeking truth from facts and correcting mistakes whenever discovered, party organizations at all levels throughout Liaoning Province have carried out extensive reexaminations and corrections of the frame-ups and wrong and unjust cases which arose due to the issue of Comrade Liu Shaoqi. By the end of March, 85 percent of such cases had been overturned. A great number of the cadres and people who had been wronged for a long period have regained their spirit and vigor after their cases were reversed. They are determined to make new contributions to the accomplishment of the four modernizations. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Apr 80 SK]

LIAONING SERVICE CENTER DEVELOPMENT--LIAONING RIBAO on 11 April carries the draft for the provisions issued by the Liaoning Provincial People's Government concerning developing collectively owned commercial and service centers in urban areas. The provisions consist of the following ten items: 1) to bring collectively owned commercial and service centers into full play; 2) to vigorously develop them in various ways; 3) to expand their right of ownership and self determination; 4) to carry out independent accounting systems and hold them responsible for their own profits and deficits; 5) to have management methods be flexible and suit the needs of the masses; 6) to guarantee the supply of raw materials and resources of goods; 7) to strengthen price controls; 8) to pay attention to tax revenue and loans; 9) to carry out the system of paying according to the work done and of rational profit sharing; and 10) to manage them in a democratic way. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Apr 80 3K]

LIAONING PRODUCTION ASSISTANCE--Since late February, Cui Rongshan and Wei Fuhai, secretaries of the Lida Municipal CCP Committee, Liaoning Province, have led responsible persons of the municipal planning, economic and capital construction commissions and the municipal finance, supplies, labor and banking departments to go to industrial departments and grassroots units to assist in formulating plans for producing goods in short supply, increasing variety, and improving quality. They have helped in arranging technical innovation projects and in extending loans to insure that some of the urgently needed light industrial, textile and electronic products can be produced this year. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Apr 80 3K]

LIAONING VEGETABLE WORK CONFERENCE--The Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee held a vegetable work conference recently. The conference urged that sowing of 810,000 mu of vegetable fields as had been planned be ensured. Hu Yimin, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at the conference. He said that CCP committees and government organs in suburban areas should grasp the production of vegetables and other nonstaple foods, and that the acreage of vegetable fields in the communes that mainly produce vegetables should amount to more than 50 percent of their farm fields. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Apr 80 3K]

LIAONING PILOT ENTERPRISES--Approved by the State Economic Commission and the Ministry of Finance, another 112 enterprises in Liaoning Province, including Anshan and Benxi iron and steel companies, were selected as pilot enterprises to try out expanded decisionmaking power. These plus the 107 enterprises selected last September makes a total of 219 pilot enterprises in our province. The total output value of the 219 enterprises, of which 90 percent are light and textile industries, accounts for 53 percent of the total output value of the provincial industrial and communications enterprises. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Apr 80 3K]

LIAONING COLLECTIVELY RUN CENTERS--Collectively run service and commercial centers have greatly developed in towns and cities throughout the province. Some 1,500 grocery stores, restaurants, hostleries, barbershops, nonstaple food shops and other service centers have been set up since 1979, providing jobs for more than 70,000 unemployed youths. Among the commercial and service centers, 53 percent are run by collectives. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Apr 80 3K]

LIAONING SETTLES UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS--According to the Liaoning Provincial Labor Department's statistics, from April 1979 to March 1980, some 900,000 rusticated youths and unemployed youths in towns and cities throughout the province were assigned jobs, thus creating an output value of 400 million yuan and a profit of some 60 million yuan. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Apr 80 3K]

1. 24 Apr 80

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHWEST REGION

T 1

XINJIANG PREPARES FOR INFLUX OF FOREIGN MOUNTAINEERS

GW231852 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Urumqi, April 23 (XINHUA)--Northwest China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region is getting ready for the foreign mountaineering expeditions to come, said a spokesman of the newly-founded Xinjiang branch of the Chinese Mountaineering Association here today.

Four peaks 5,400 metres above sea level and higher in Xinjiang are among the eight peaks China has declared open to foreign mountaineers. Three of them, Mt. Mustag Ata, Mt. Kongur and Mt. Kongur Tiubie Tagh, are in the Pamirs while the other, Mt. Bogda, is in the east section of the Tianshan Mountains which is famous for its scenic Tianshi volcano lake.

Mount Kongur, 7,719 metres above sea level, with steep icy slopes crisscrossed by crevices, is notorious for its avalanches. It is one of the highest unscaled peaks in the world. A British expedition will attempt to scale it next year and a surveying team is coming this July to make preparations.

Mount Mustag Ata, 7,546 metres above sea level, was scaled by a Sino-Soviet combined team in 1956 and by a Chinese expedition in 1957.

7,595-metre-high Mount Kongur Tiubie Tagh was conquered by two Chinese women climbers in 1961.

5,445-metre-high Mt. Bogda, another hitherto unclimbed Chinese peak, a fascinating scenic spot in Xinjiang, attract numerous tourists every year. The Tianshi Lake nearby is only a three-hour drive away from Urumqi, capital of the autonomous region.

A team of trained high-mountaineeing assistants of Uygur and other nationalities are to give foreign mountaineers rear-service support, said the spokesman of the mountaineering branch. Local people's communes have selected horses and yaks for equipment transport. Various units of communications, weather forecast, civil aviation, railways and land transport are prepared to give weather information, communications and transport services to the influx of foreign mountaineers and tourists.

BRIEFS

GANSU PARTY CLASSES--The CCP committee of the provincial level organs in April began holding training classes for party member cadres of on a rotational basis. The first class opened on 15 April. Comrade Yang Zhilin, secretary of the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee, attended the opening ceremony for the class and delivered a speech. The training class, sponsored by the CCP committee of the provincial level organs, is designed to strengthen education on the four following aspects: 1) upholding the party's political and ideological lines; 2) conscientiously implementing democratic centralism; 3) strengthening the sense of organisational discipline; and 4) carrying forward the party's fine traditions and work style. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 15 Apr 80 SK]

GANSU LIGHT INDUSTRY--Production of the light and textile industries of Gansu Province in the first quarter of this year was an all-time high. The total output value reached 229 million yuan which was approximately 23 percent of the annual target of this year and 13.6 percent higher than the same period last year. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 9 Apr 80 SK]

1. 24 Apr 80

T 2

PRC
NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU DROUGHT--The Gansu Provincial People's Government issued a circular on 15 April calling on all localities throughout the province to mobilize the masses to combat drought. The circular says that our province is suffering from a serious drought in the eastern counties and in counties north of Tianshui and Dingxi counties. Leading departments of the prefectures and counties concerned must go all-out in leading the masses to combat drought. Efforts should be made to utilize all available conservation facilities and resources to relieve the drought and in areas where seedlings are seriously damaged, additional planting and seedlings should be made to reduce the losses to a minimum. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 20 Apr 80 SK]

GANSU MILITIA FORUM--The propaganda Department of the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee and the Political Department of the provincial military district held a joint forum in Lanzhou from 14 to 18 April on the political work of militiamen. Present at the forum were responsible comrades of the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial military district. At the forum, comrades reviewed the provincial situation of political work done by the militia in the period since the focus of the party's work has been shifted to socialist modernization, summed up and exchanged experiences obtained in the work in this period, and clearly worked out the future tasks as follows: 1) Sincerely implement the spirit of relevant meetings which have been held since the convocation of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee; 2) continuously implement the principle and task set forth by the national militia work conference; and 3) mobilize and organize the broad masses of militiamen to make contributions to achieving and safeguarding the four modernizations. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 21 Apr 80 SK]

GANSU COMPUTER CLASS--Sponsored by the computer center of the State Planning Commission, a training class on the operation of WGS-80 computers recently opened in Lanzhou Municipality, Gansu Province. Students attending the class came from Beijing, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Nei Monggol, Yunnan, Hubei, Sichuan, Shaanxi and Gansu. Students will attend lectures given by experts from a U.S. computer company and will undertake field training at the Gansu Provincial Computer Center. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 8 Apr 80 SK]

GANSU ANTIMONY FIND--Lanzhou, 21 Apr--Rich antimony deposits have been discovered in Gansu Province, northwest China. The high-grade ore, located in the mountainous county of Xihe in the south of the province, can be easily exploited. The metal is useful in the chemical and electrical industries and pharmacy, and it is used in type-founding and the manufacture of bearings. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 21 Apr 80 OW]

QINGHAI FOREIGN TRADE--Qinghai Province overfulfilled the first quarter's purchasing quota for export commodities by 33 percent. A more than 90 percent increase was registered in the purchase of such major export items as vegetable oil, beef, mutton, wild fowl and animals, fine wool and hides. Commodities at a total value of 10 million yuan were exported from Qinghai in the first quarter of 1980. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Apr 80 OW]

XINJIANG CHROMIUM MINE--Urumqi, 19 Apr--A big chromium mine with a proven reserve of more than 1 million tons has been discovered by workers of a Xinjiang geological prospecting team in the Zhayier Mountains, northwest of Junggar Basin, Xinjiang. As the chromium seams are close to the surface, they are suitable for strip mining, the prospecting workers said. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0122 GMT 19 Apr 80 OW]

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

24 April '80
MAK

